REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,228.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 2 3
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	" 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MECCA, 1,460 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander E. Johnson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th June at 2 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves Madras	9
" Carwar	28	" Musulipatam	10
" Narrakel ......July	1	" Coconada	11
" Alleppey	1	" Vizagapatam	12
" Tuticorin	2	" Bimlipatam	12
" Colombo	3	" Gopalpore	13
" Negapatam	6	" False Point	14
" Pondicherry	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P. S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves BUSREH	12
" Kurrachee	27	" Fao	12
" Gwadur	29	" Bushire	14
" Jask ......July	1	" Linga	18
" Bunder Abbas	2	" Bunder Abbas	20
" Linga	4	" Muscat	22
" Bushire	6	" Kurrachee	24
" Fao	8	Arrive BOMBAY	27
Arrive BUSREH	9		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander B. J. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

		Tons, H.P.	
Passenger Steamer	JUNO,	3,124, 4 ?,	about 5th July 1875.
" "	CASTORE,	2,700, 250,	about 5th Aug. 1875.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£25 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

30, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	June.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2383	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,982 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th June 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25TH JUNE.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Mahy, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY.......... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 25TH JUNE.

THE Fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,852 Tons Gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First and Second Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE are as follows :—

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd Ditto ditto	£30
1st CLASS TO SUEZ	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE following powerful Steamers will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

	Tons.	H.P.	
EUROPA	2,277	424 Nominal,	about 10th July.
CALEDONIA	2,125	424	10th Augt.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and exceptionally good accommodation for Second-class Passengers, and each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The Steamers will receive quick despatch and may be depended on to make good passages.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	" 350	" 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

11th June, 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will

be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M. at their rooms Meadows Street, No. 40—

10 Bales blue Woolen Cloth, 2 cases glassware, 2 cases Chimney's 1 case Hats, &c.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern :—

5 cases Wax Vestas, containing each 10 gross in Japanned tin boxes.

1 case Color, containing 100 tins of 1 lb. each.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolaly Dawood Khan :—

In triangle H. C. C. 16/20—5 cases white chapel Sharp, No. 1/5 each 500 Millie.

In parallelogram A. D. 740 No. 31/40—10 cases white Ball thread 12 oz. and 16 oz.

On account of Abdoolhussein Tyebjee :—

T T 40/43—4 cases white Foolscap paper 50 reams each.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern :—

10 Cases crown Matches.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following viz :—

An invoice of very superior and fragrant perfumery by F. S. Cleaver, consisting of verbena and kiss me quick in large and small bottles, jockey club, jasmin, rose, toilet venegar, and many other sorts of extract of flowers

An invoice of best fragrant fresh soaps, consisting of lavender, almond, old brown Windsor soaps, carbolic soaps, military and navy soaps, &c.

China tea cups and saucers, flat cut heavy soda tumblers, and pint tumblers, plated tea sets and tea pots, biscuit boxes, butter and sardin pots, white and gold table soap, cheese and hot-water plates, curry dishes, lady's bonnet feathers &c.

6 cases of French foolscap paper.

50 gallons copall varnish.

1 case fancy gilted morocco bound albums, of sizes.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, prints, dhooties, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room the following goods :—

5 Bales Grey Shirting, 6 and 7 lbs
4 ditto ditto ditto, 4½ lbs.
6 ditto ditto T Cloth 5 lbs.
3 Cases White Dhoties
2 ditto White Sarries.
2 ditto Coloured Muslin.
5 ditto Eau de Cologne.
2 ditto Woollen Coating.

On account of the mortgagor Sadanund Jugganath :—

8 Wall Lamps with Drops.
1 4-Light Hanging Argand Lustre.
1 Blackwood side Table.
1 Pair Flower Vases.
2 Table ornaments with Dome (Birds).
1 Velvet Carpet.
1 Pair Cut Pedestal Table Lamp.
1 Second-hand Mail Coach.
1 Pair 5-Light Wall Brackets, with Shades.
12 Pictures in Maple Frame.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome carved blackwood and French polished mahogany and ebony wood household furniture, best electro-plated 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 light hanging argand lustres by Tucker and Nash, table and wall lamps, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 15 light chandeliers by Nash, 1, 2 and 3 light wall shades, 1, 2 and 4 light table candlesticks, Solar lustres, very handsome frosted glass hall lamps, polished pier glasses in gilt frames, richly gilt large size pier tables with marble tops and glasses, hand organs, richly carved sofa couches of various sizes and with spring seats, musical pictures, real Bohemian glass flower vases, 8 and 15 days gilt clocks with domes and stands, a richly chased large size drawing room velvet carpet made to order, drawing room Brussels carpets of selected patterns, a full-toned solid mahogany grand square piano by John Broadwood and Sons, figures, table ornaments, handsomely carved and French polished furniture, large size oil paintings, pictures, rich cut glassware, best plated and porcelain wares, cutlery valuable jewellery, carriages, garden benches and chairs, China garden seats, plants, &c., &c., at No. 32, Tardeo, near the Police Chowkey.

On THURSDAY, the 24th, FRIDAY, the 25th, and SATURDAY, the 26th days of June, instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 32, Tardeo, the very valuable and costly household furniture, &c., of a Parsee Gentleman, consisting of cutglassware, dinner and breakfast services best plated hotwater curry dishes, cruet pickle, and liquor frames table and chamber candlesticks spoons and forks silver waiter and spoons and forks, cutlery and richly carved and French polished Blackwood, Teakwood, Mahogany Ebonywood furniture, consisting of dining tables for 12, 18, 20, and 42 persons Blackwood and Ebonywood arm and without arm chairs, drawing room and easy chairs drawingroom, pier, card, writing side, washing and dressingtables splendid sofa and conversation couches chiffoniers sideboard teapoys Ottoman gilt pier tables with marble tops and glasses bookstands pier glasses in gilt frames flowerstands iron beds teads, reclining couches, clothes presses, chest of drawers mahogany cheval-dressing glasses, screens, mahogany drawing room chairs, hand organs with a band of 8 females and 8 monkeys playing music, best plated 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 12, light argand lustres by Tucker and Nash table and wall lamps 5, 6, 10, 12, and 15 light chandeliers by Nash, wallshades a fire proof safe 8, and 15, days gilt clocks Oilpaintings, real bohemian flower vases solar lustres, handsome postel glasses hall lamps, a richly chase drawing room velvet carpet made to order. Brussels carpet, china figures, music boxes wine service musical pictures a solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood garden benches and chairs, china garden seats and flower stands cooking utensils plan s valuable pearl and diamond jewelry comprising, pearl bangles brilliant and diamond earrings, china made gold necklace, brilliant diamond emerald and ruby rings diamond necklace &c.

At 2 P.M. on the first day.

A strong and neat English built open carriage.

A light and neat door shigram and a light buggy.

Catalogues are ready and the property on view.

N. B.—The jewellery will be sold on Friday.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO—

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN DADYSETT'S AGIARY LANE.

On MONDAY, the 28th day of June 1875, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will proceed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, with the consent of the Mortgagee, and in Re Dwarkadass Hurgowandass, an Insolvent, the following property, namely :—

All that piece or parcel of Fuzandaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises situate in Colewady cart, on the Dadysett's Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 77, and containing by admeasurement (129) one hundred and twenty-nine square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Doctor Silva, on or towards the West by the house of Francis Saldool DeSilva, on or towards the North by the sweepers' passage, and on or towards the South by the public road called Colewady Lane, together with the moieties or half parts in the passages on the East and West sides of the said house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at Graham's Buildings, at ½ past 5 o'clock.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

21st June, 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. EUROPA, arrived from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Europa.

Bombay, 21st June 1875.

MRS. BARNES, daughter of Mrs. Laurence, and trained by her as NURSE, has lately returned from England where, after attending Queen Charlotte's Hospital, she obtained a DIPLOMA as MIDWIFE, is now OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS in Bombay and Up-country. Address, Ice House, Byculla.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—A MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Bombay Branch of the EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of welcoming to this country E. B. EASTWICK, Esq., C.B., Chairman of the Council of the Parent Association. The attendance of the public is requested.

The Rev. Dr. WILSON has kindly consented to preside.

By Order of the Managing Committee,

JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK,
KASINATH TRIMBAK TELANG,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, June 17, 1875.

FOR SALE, a Portable Astronomical TELESCOPE, 3¾ inches object Glass. Finder, Dew Cap, four Astronomical Eye Pieces. Powers 60, 120, 200, and 3 . One Solar Eye Piece. One Terrestrial Pancratic Eye Piece. Mounted on tall tripod stand with horizontal and vertical tangent screw motions. The whole packs into a black deal case.

The above is in perfect order, is by T. Cooke and Sons, the celebrated Opticians of York, on whose price list (which may be inspected) it stands at £ 9 10. It is offered now for Government Rupees 460. Apply to

COLONEL F. ALEXANDER,
Superintending Engineer, Belarum.

NOTICE is hereby given, that undermentioned (11) eleven plots of Government VACANT LAND, situate at Colaba, near the Colaba Station, and bordering on the new High Road, Sea Face, on the south end of the new Overbridge, viz—

Plot No. 1	containing	1816	square yards.
" No. 2	ditto	1825	ditto.
" No. 3	ditto	1907	ditto.
" No. 4	ditto	1855	ditto.
" No. 5	ditto	1782	ditto.
" No. 6	ditto	1710	ditto.
" No. 7	ditto	1630	ditto.
" No. 8	ditto	15[illegible]	ditto.
" No. 9	ditto	1470	ditto.
" No. 10	ditto	1405	ditto.
" No. 11	ditto	1443	ditto.

will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, on TUESDAY, the 13th of July 1875, at 1 P.M.

The TERMS of SALE can be learnt, and plan of the land can be seen, on application to Undersigned.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 21st June 1875.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, from August next, for a year certain, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 126, now in the occupation of W. E. Hart, Esq. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO LET FURNISHED, for Three or Four Months, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 89. Rent Rs. 175. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, for Six Months, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW No. 122, on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW No. 183, on Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Hon. Mr. Rogers. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW No. 61, lately vacated by Major White. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW No. 97, lately vacated by Capt. Grierson. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO LET FURNISHED, the BUNGALOW No. 165, on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, could be had for Four Months. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The new system of reserving and investing for policyholders in Government Securities the entire nett premiums.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
4, HORNBY ROW.

Trustee of Bombay Life Fund :
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
Bankers :
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.
Medical Examiner :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

Who will receive applicants at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company at 1-30 P.M. daily.

Policies issued £1,000,000.
Annual premium income £50,000.

This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well-established Office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution, and on the 31st December, 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £50,000.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—

How can I assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE :

Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS :

"To make the system of life assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the members' claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a Trust Fund, a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety"

This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made in England, in Consols yielding interest at the rate of about 3¼ per cent. per annum; in India, in Indian Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canada, Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.

Bombay Office : Agent :
4, Hornby Row. J. SCOTT.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO TAILORS and OUTFITTERS—A First-class and practical CUTTER from London and Paris is open to an engagement. Address "A. C.," care of Printer.

APARTMENTS in the FORT.—Terms Rs. 70 per month, Rs. 3 per Day. Capital Board, Healthy, and well-aired Rooms. Apply "ENGLISHMAN," *Gazette Office.*

IMMEDIATE SALE—Grand PIANO 400 Rupees. Mail Phaeton (new) Horse, Harness, 650 Rupees. Apply to Dr. CRANE, R. A., Colaba

NOTICE.—Mr. F. C. BLODWELL'S power to Sign our Firm CEASES from this day.
Bombay, 21st June 1875. WHITTLE & Co.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNCOP & Co.

WANTED, a situation as Superintendent, Supervisor, or Clerk of Works. The applicant is thoroughly conversant with the construction of Engineering works, a good practical Mechanic, and well versed in Hindoostanee. Salary no object. Address, B.J., care of Station Master, E.I.R., Jubbulpoor.

WANTED TO RENT, without the Fort, a ROOM or GODOWN 150 feet by 40 feet, with space at hand available for the ERECTION of a STEAM ENGINE. Apply with full particulars to "E. Z.," at the Office of this Paper.

NOTICES.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" IN HIS NEW HOME.

Large Bungalow opposite the Grant Road Railway Bridge.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

ENTIRELY NEW PHANTASMAGORIA, ENTITLED :
YE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE,
AFTER WHICH
"TEMPTATION."
THE KNIGHT WATCHING HIS ARMOUR,
Vision of Mary, his Betrothed, surrounded by Angels.
To conclude with a laughable Spectral Monologue, entitled :
"THE HAUNTED MISER."
Doors open at 8-30 ; to commence at 9 P.M.
ADMISSION.

Front Seats (Reserved), Rs. 2; Second Class, Rs. 1; Third Class, As. 8.

Family Ticket, Reserved, to admit 4	Rs. 7	0
Ditto Unreserved do.	" 5	0

CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS, HALF PRICE.

Plan of seats may be seen at Messrs. S. Ross & Co.'s Musical Depot, 10 Medows Street, where Tickets may be obtained.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of SAMUEL POWER, Esquire, formerly of No. 468, Edgware Road, in the County of Middlesex, but late of No. 2, Schloss Strasse, Coblenz, in Prussia, who died on or about the 23rd day of March 1871, having been GRANTED by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT BAUMBACH, Esquire, of Bombay, Merchant, Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the said Samuel Power are required to send in their CLAIMS upon his Estate to the Administrator at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON and COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 14th July 1875 next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to DISTRIBUTE the ESTATE of the said Samuel Power without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 14th day of June 1875.

REMINGTON & Co.

BADHAM AND CO.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, &c.

TO these DEPARTMENTS we give our SPECIAL ATTENTION, and only import of the best Manufactures.

	Inches.	Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, best Japanned Canvas, Iron bound, recommended for rough wear, the correct cabin height	30 33 36	42 0 45 0 48 0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS, best Japanned Canvas, fitted with appliances for holding Dresses, Bonnets, and other light articles, with Morocco Pocket for Papers, iron bound, Patent Brass Locks	30 36	60 0 65 0
BEST TAN CANVAS, fitted as above	33 36	50 0 56 0
PORTMANTEAUX for RAILWAY TRAVELLING wide and flat, to fit under seat, best Basil Leather, with strong Brass Locks, Morocco Pocket for Papers, and Shirt Case.	20 22 24 26	21 0 24 0 25 0 26 0
RAILWAY FOLDING PORTMANTEAUX, made of the Best Sole Leather, with Brass, Tumbler Locks, Shirt Case, and Morocco leather Pocket for Papers, a most durable article	27 30 33	50 0 55 0 65 0
RAILWAY EXPANDING TOP, made from best Sole Leather, Bound Edges, strong brass locks, Shirt Case, and Morocco pocket for Papers	30 33	63 0 68 0
CABIN BAGS, made of best Japanned Canvas, a most compact Bag for a Sea Journey, opening at the Top, full size, with Linen Tray, Strong Brass Lock Edges bound, Brass, well recommended for rough wear	22 24	35 0 39 0
GLADSTONE BAG is one of the best ever invented for Travellers. When not full it collapses, thereby saving the great bulk which, in ordinary bags, cannot be avoided; made of the best Hide Leather, with straps outside for Coat or Rug	18 20 22	35 0 40 0 45 0
GLADSTONE BAG, made Brown Tanned Canvas Expanding, Good Brass Spring Lock, and Morocco Leather Pocket for Papers, a most durable article	18 20 22	24 8 26 8 28 8
BLACK HIDE Square-mouth Bags, Lined throughout with Brown Holland, strong Handles and Patent Locks; recommended for rough District wear		25 0
BRIEF BAGS, opening wide at Top, Lined throughout with Leather, Spring Lock, made of best Black Hide Leather, well sewn	14 16 18	16 0 18 8 22 8
MERCANTILE BAGS, Best Hide Leather, Lined throughout with Leather with Double action Locks	14 16 18	16 0 18 8 22 8
FANCY CARPET BAGS, Leather Handles, very strong		4 0
COURIER OR MONEY BAGS, best Tan Canvas, with Shoulder Strap passing under bottom, Pocket outside for Paper, &c.	7 8 9 10 11	10 8 11 8 12 8 13 8 15 8
A large and well assorted stock of Ladies' CARRIAGE BAGS, Black Hide and Morocco	From to	18 0 25 0
SOILED LINEN BAGS, made of strong Sail Canvas, Iron Frames, Copper rivetted, Strong Brass Locks and Leather Straps; for a sea journey will be found invaluable.		5 8 6 8
GENT'S RUSSIA LEATHER DRESSING BAGS, fitted with the latest improvements, Pocket outside, E. P. Mountings		80 0
LADIES' CARRIAGE BAGS, Morocco Leather, fitted complete, lined throughout with Silk Pocket outside and Patent Lock		65 0
GLADSTONE BAGS, best Black Hide, elegantly fitted. The advantage of this Bag is all the fittings are in the centre, leaving it clear for the reception of wearing apparel on both sides.	18 20 22	135 0 145 0 155 0
GENT'S RUSSIA LEATHER DRESSING CASES, fitted complete, very portable		16 8 to 30 0
GENT'S TRAVELLING WRITING Cases, fitted complete	Each	12 0 16 0 18 0
MONEY BELTS, made of the best Tan Canvas, strongly sewn. These we recommend for Overland Passengers	Each	2 8
MONEY BELTS, made of the best Bridle Leather, very strong, highly recommended to Overland Passengers and for Mofussil wear.	Each	3 8
MONEY BELTS, best Horse Girth with Leather Pockets strongly sewn on	Each	6 8
HAT CASES, Best Basil Leather, Lined throughout with Scarlet Velvet, moveable fittings, and fitted with good brass Locks	Each	10 8
HAT CASES, Tan Canvas, Leather Bound, very strong, Waterproof; the Fittings are moveable, so that it can be used for Helmets. With brass Locks	Each	18 0
LADIES' AIR-TIGHT DRESS BOXES, TRUNK SIZE. These will be found invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains. Strongly finished with Brass Bolts and Lever Locks	26 28	33 0 6 0
WOODEN CASES to fit the above ......each		5 8
AIR-TIGHT CASES for Officer's Uniform or Dress Suits, made of the Best Blocked Tin, Brass Bolts, with strong Lever Lock	26	22 0
JAPANNED BOXES for Holding Regulation Helmet and Forage Cap		10 0
PATENT CRIMEAN or CAMPAIGNING CANTEEN Fitted. 1 Tea Kettle, 1 Block-Tin Saucepan, 1 Gridiron, 1 Frying Pan, 2 Metal Cups and Saucers, 2 Metal Tumblers, 2 Basins, 1 Salt and Pepper Box, 1 Canister, 3 Metal Plates, 3 Knives and Forks, 3 Desert and 3 Tea Spoons. All fit into a strong Zinc Case, leather bound, with straping passing under		50 0
ENGLISH PIC-NIC BASKET, fitted for one person, 1 Bottle covered with wicker, 2 Glasses, Enamelled Plate, 1 Block-Tin Sandwich Box		18 0
BASKET, filled for 2 persons, 2 Bottles covered with wicker, 2 Enamelled Plates, 2 Glasses with wicker covers, 1 large Sandwitch or Fowl Box		25 0

These will be found invaluable to Travellers. They are made to fit under seat of Railway Carriage.

FOLDING IRON COTS for TRAVELLERS, 6 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 9 in.		35 0
BOXES COVERED Morocco to Hold 20 and 30 Sovereigns ......From	4 8 to 6 8	
PIGSKIN PURSES very strong		1 12
REAL RUSSIA LEATHER PURSES ...From	3 8 to 5 0	

TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BADHAM AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents.—TREA & Co., Bombay.

SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!

THE COMFORT and CONVENIENCE of a good FITTING SHIRT in a climate like that of India needs no comment. **ASQUITH and Co.**, from their long experience in the First Houses at Home, and their knowledge of what is required in the East, have brought the Fit of this Garment to perfection, and respectfully invite Gentlemen of Bombay and the Mofussil to give them a trial, they feel assured that *perfect satisfaction*, and a continuation of favours, will be the result.

A Splendid Assortment of Patterns in various Materials, suitable for Wear during the present Season, just arrived, at the following Prices :—

	Cash.	Credit.
A. & Co.'s Celebrated Oxford Cloth, six for	36 0	42 0
A. & Co.'s Best Printed French Cambric, six for	28 0	31 0
A. & Co.'s Finest Wove and Printed Flannel, each	8 8	9 8
A. & Co.'s Do. Silk and Wool, each	9 0	10 0
A. & Co.'s Best Longcloth, Linen Fronts, &c., six for	28 0	30 0
A. & Co.'s Do. do. Collars attached, six for	31 0	34 8

Sleeping Suits.

PERFECTLY CUT AND EASY FITTING.

A. & Co.'s Oxford Cloth, the Suit	10 0	11 8
A. & Co.'s Best Flannel do.	17 0	19 0
A. & Co.'s Best Silk and Wool, the Suit	17 8	19 8

Instructions for Self-Measurement and Patterns of all Materials forwarded to any part of India on application.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

TRAVELLERS *passing through the City can obtain the above in every Size;* READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW PLAN.—The difference of Premium between this and ALL the other Life Assurance Companies in India is from 19 per cent. to 103 per cent. in Favour of the "Oriental" Rates.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats,*" "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made,*" "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets,*" "*Nursing Stays,*" Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c, in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

MESSRS. C, MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	" 16	Steel Eyeglasses	" 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern	6s. 2d.	per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do.	6s. 6d.	"

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at 6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40 "	at 6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at 6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 "	at 6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 "	at 6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 "	at 7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14 "	at 7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£61 19 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta,
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	" 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	" 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	" 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	" 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	" 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	" 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	" 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	" 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	" 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	" 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamautic Company of New York, also by Coate and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	" 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	" 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibillious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem "	" 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	" 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem "	" 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	" 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
" with Gems	" 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	" 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	" 30, 35, 50, 70, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	" 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	" 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	" 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.
As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871,

"SIR,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected a cure a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."

SOLD IN TINS, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

WANTED.

WANTED, a NEW or SECOND HAND H. P. ENGINE, Horizontal preferred, with or without Boiler. Cylinder 15 inches, Strokes 22. Apply, stating price, to "A. O."

Bombay, 15th June 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz. qts
Vray Canon	" 18	"
Chateau Leoville	" 22	"
Chateau Lafite	" 26	" "
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	" 15	" "
Liebfraumilch	" 20	" "
Marcobrunner	" 25	" "

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.

Just Landed.

ND COOPER & Co.'s BEER,	Rs. 5-0 per dozen	quarts.
Do. do.	" 3-0 "	pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

PATRONS :
H. M. THE QUEEN,
AND THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
London, Bordeaux, Bombay, and Calcutta.

BOMBAY, DEAN LANE.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO., of Cognac.
Messrs. WACHTER & CO., of Epernay.

It is a source of much regret that C., P. & Co. are compelled to charge their customers the Town dues imposed by the Municipality of Bombay, a charge equal to 12½ per cent. on the duty on light Wines.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO. have been for so many years before the public, and their Brands have become so widely and so favourably known, that without entering into full detail by advertisement, they feel they sufficiently denote the various qualities of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs they hold for sale in Bombay by briefly enumerating them as follows :—

Per Dozen Quarts.

BORDEAUX.................Rs. 10½, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 25, 30

Breakfast, Dinner and After-dinner Wines.

* PINTS OF EACH. Rs. 2 PER 2 DOZ. EXTRA.

* SAUTERNES—Barsac ....Rs. 17, 22

* BURGUNDY—Red & White ....Rs. 17, 18, 21, 24, 30

Medium to very choice quality.

* CHAMPAGNE ....Rs. 44, 38, 34, 27

Hampers of 24 half-pints ....Rs. 27

Finest extra dry cuvee, medium dry to light dry.

WACHTER'S SIRADEY'S AND CUTLER, PALMER'S BRAND.

GERMAN AND STEIN WEIN—

* Best Sparkling ....Rs. 38, 32

* Still.. ....Rs. 17, 23, 26, 32, 38, 40

SHERRIES.......................Rs. 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 33, 34

Of every, variety style and colour, Specially selected.

JARS, containing 4 gallons..................Rs. 27-8, 33-8, 43-12

Protected by wicker-work—a convenient package for up-country transit with or without taps.

Qr. CASKS—27 gallons, 5 qualities...Rs 156, 195, 234, 260

MARSALA—Virgin	Rs. 16
MADEIRA	Rs. 36, 30
ROTA TENT	Rs. 26
* PORTS	Rs. 18, 22, 27, 34

Fruity, mature, and old crusted.

COGNACS—Our own	Rs. 22, 26, 30, 34
Our own in Flasks	Rs. 17
B., D. & Co.'s	Rs. 21½, 24, 27, 38
In Barrels	22½
In Flasks	11½
In ½ Flasks	6½
RUM—Jamaica	23
LONDON OLD TOM	20
WHISKY—Irish and Scotch	23
HOLLAND'S GIN	18
FIELD'S GIN	17
LIQUEURS—Curacoa	38
Maraschino	26
Cherry Brandy	28
Noyeau	
BITTERS—Orange	
Kill the Crow	27

ASSORTED CASES.

WINES—Six varieties	20
LIQUEURS—In Pints, 12 varieties	24

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 21st June, 1875.

This morning's Liverpool Cotton Market opened steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 1,000, but so far as we know there is no change in prices. Saturday's telegram from New York reports Mid Uplands still at 15½ cents. per lb., futures 3/16 higher. The day's receipts at the ports were 2,000 bales against 2,500, and the exports to Great Britain 2,000 against 3,000 bales on the corresponding date last year.

The visible supply for Europe on the 18th instant compares with preceding years as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,640,000	2,855,000	2,641,000
„ „ Surats.	1,030,000	1,094,110	1,149,690

Reuter's usual weekly quotations show a general decline in the value of Indian Bank Shares, attributable partly to the late failures and in part to the fall in Bar Silver, which necessarily tends to depreciate the value of any Securities representing property on this side. Orientals are £110, Chartered £10 and Chartered Mercantile £2 per share lower.

Four per cent. Rupee paper is ⅛ lower, but other denominations are unchanged.

The improved feeling apparent in the stock markets on Saturday is further confirmed this morning, Consols being quoted at 93⅞, a further advance of ⅛; French Rentes at 104. It is to be hoped that we have now seen the last of the failures, in which case public confidence will rapidly recover. Even at the worst there has been nothing really of the nature of a financial crisis in the fact of a few weak houses succumbing to the pressure of unsound trade. Money has seldom been more plentiful than it is, and if the suspensions stop now, we may consider it fortunate, that being so to speak bound to come, they have occurred when very were likely to cause least general loss.

The return of the New Bank of Bombay shows the following changes during the weak ending the 19th instant:—

Government Balance at H.O.	Inc.	Rs. 3,29,440
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„ 3,10,251
Deposits	Dec.	„ 7,84,662
Government Securities	Dec.	„ 17,625
Loans	Inc.	„ 75,488
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„ 7,13,098
Bullion	Dec.	„ 1,78,624
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	„ 1,53,565
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„ 11,23,126

Although the falling off is not great in amount, there can be no question that the statement is unfavourable and indicative of continued scarcity of funds amongst the Exchange Banks, and at any other time of year might be likely to affect the position of the market. At present, however, money is so plentiful everywhere except amongst the banks that the influence of this anomalous state of affairs is very slight, and the high rates maintained by the Bank only affect but a limited circle. In Calcutta money continues to get easier daily, the last statement of the Bank of Bengal being most favourable, and private advices talk of an early further reduction in rates.

In Sterling Exchange there has been little, if any, alteration in rates to day. The Banks show decidedly more willingness to operate, and evidently take a more favourable view of the position at home, but the scarcity of funds and the absence of demand for remittance prevent rates giving way. We quote:—

Banks Bills, on demand	...	1s-9 9/16 to 5-8 per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	...	1s-10 1-16 to 1-8
Credits 3 months' sight	...	1s-10 3-32 to 1-8
Document Bills 3 months' sight		1s-10 1-8 to 5-32

On Calcutta 60 days' sight bills have recovered to 98½, but for demand the quotation is still 99 7/8. Government Paper is dull but nominally unaltered, say:—Fours, Rs. 102⅝; Fours and a half, Rs. 103⅜; Fives and a half, Rs. 109¼.

The Share market has been dull, and with the exception of Bank of Bombays, which have changed hands at an advance of a half per cent, the few changes quoted are in favour of buyers.

Cotton continues depressed with little or nothing doing. Prices are unaltered, but quotations are difficult to give with any degree of exactitude owing to the iregularity of the quality now offering. Receipts yesterday were 947 bales, making 2,612 bales for the three days.

Freights are very flat. Steamers find it difficult to get cargo now at £2-5, Wooden vessels at £1-10 to £1-12 6 and Iron at £1-15 to £1-17-6 per ton.

Piece Goods in some instances are just the turn firmer. Stocks are small, and in the face of a heavy loss, holders are unwilling sellers, so that for the finer makes of Shirtings which are scarce, buyers have had to pay a slight advance.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	735
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
80,000	25	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	[illegible]	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	225 pm.
60,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	160
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co.	1,220
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	775
6,000	1,400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	235

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th June as compared with that for 8th June:—

Liabilities.	8th June. Rs.	A.	P.	17th June. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,05,225	13	1	16,04,225	13	1
Treasury Balance	4,13,89,407	1	3	4,10,61,669	7	5
Total Deposits	1,35,88,908	15	0	2,05,3[illegible],956	9	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,69,279	5	11	7,48,933	2	4
Sundries	10,39,874	9	10	10,61,922	5	3
Rs.	8,63,92,655	13	1	8,80,11,307	5	11
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,41,41,964	6	9	1,35,20,489	6	9
Loans on Govt. Securities.	73,82,231	13	2	76,34,623	13	2
Credits on ditto	64,20,337	1	1	49,80,366	4	6
Bills discounted	2,37,90,275	0	3	2,38,88,548	1	8
Dead Stock	10,75,370	12	10	10,73,022	2	4
Stamps	11,019	3	5	11,285	5	8
Balances with other Banks	7,02,050	4	9	5,38,486	3	1
Sundries	29,030	9	9	29,353	9	1
Bullion	......			......		
Cash at Head Office	1,66,42,390	11	5	1,91,3[illegible],783	6	4
Do. at Branches	1,03,87,315	13	8	1,71,34,349	1	4
Rs.	8,63,92,655	13	1	8,80,11,307	5	11

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 19th June, compared with the statement issued on 12th June:—

Liabilities.		12th June Rs.	19th June Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,48,125		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	„ 2,49,600		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,44,250		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,41,875	99,83,850	99,83,850
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		58,17,457	61,46,897
Do. do. do. at Branches.		26,59,040	23,48,789
Other Deposits		1,13,86,092	1,06,01,970
Post Bills		29,740	29,002
Cash Credits, undrawn		4,18,123	4,72,286
		3,18,44,242	3,11,33,374
Assets.			
Government Securities		31,78,921	31,61,296
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		13,67,143	13,40,400
Loans on Security of do. do.		35,25,595	36,01,083
Current Accounts, overdrawn		2,584	2,821
Bills Discounted		1,38,63,311	1,45,76,404
Stamps		4,744	4,741
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,07,075		
Amount applied in reduction	,, 1,15,000	3,92,075	3,92,075
Bullion		8,71,700	6,93,076
Cash Balances with Correspondents		2,94,728	1,41,163
Cash and Currency Notes		83,43,441	72,20,315
		3,18,44,242	3,11,33,374

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Phrenologist, 609 tons, Captain Connell, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 3,992 bales cotton, 230 cwts. myrabollams, and 900 cwts. linseed.

The ship Cumeria, 1,284 tons, Captain J. Brown, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 8,180 bales cotton, 924 cwts. linseed, and 2,550 cwts. rapeseed.

The barque Mindora, 970, tons, Captain John Slack, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Calcutta (April 21st), brought a cargo of 1,195 bags rice, and some packages of sundry goods. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain B. J. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (18th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. Trimmer, five privates of the 56th Regt., two prisoners, and nine deck passengers.

The s.s. Europa, 1,737 tons, Captain John Mackay, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Glasgow (May 15th), brought the following passengers:—Mr. Eiken, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Killoch, Mr. and Mrs. Ashwork, Mr. John Ashwork, Mr. James Ashwork, Mr. Bridge, Mr. Lord, Mr. Shule, Mr. Doll, Mr. Clews, Mr. Daly, Miss Laverty, Mr. L. Laverty, and Mr. R. Laverty. She brought the following cargo —From Liverpool.—82 packages twist 120 packages cotton piece goods, 250 cases copper, 387 packages spelter, 56 casks ironware, 7578 bars iron, 15 cases thread, 9 cases umbrellas, 1607 packages iron, 201 boxes soap, 2 bales canvas, 1 case boots, 1 case biscuits, 50 cases slates, 3 cases butter, 2 cases hams, 25 barrels stout, 166 cases tabacco, 34 barrels beer, 265 iron plates, 1,412 bundles iron hoops, 195 boxes tinplates, 3 packages twine, 25 barrels saltammonia, 62 packages color, 3 cases cochineal, 3 cases cyder, 61 kegs nails, 16 cases port wine, 10 kegs whitting, 82 packages papers 825 kegered lead, 6 cases porter, 8 cases whiskey, 42 packages wine, spuit, 6 cases oil, and 17 cases wine. From Glasgow.—312 bales twist, 551 packages piece goods, 5 cases thread, 75 packages wine and spirit, 45 000 bricks and some packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Europa(s)	Mackay	Glasgow, May 21.
21	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, June 18.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Ashgrove	McLaran	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Cumeria, Brown, to Liverpool.
Barque Phrenologist, Connell, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pera, to Australia &c.
Ship Jane Law, to Newyork.

CALCUTTA.

June.	DEPARTURES.		
17	Khandalla (s)	......	......
	Sir J. Lawrence (s).	......	......
	City of Berlin	......	......
	Star of Greece	......	......

MADRAS.

June.	ARRIVAL.	
18	Africa (s)	Calcutta.
June.	DEPARTURE.	
18	Almora (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—June 21.

From London.

Good Hope s, 8 cases butter, B W Pathuck and Co.
Cormandel s, 1 case gold thread, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 7 cases oilmanstore, C E Mitchell and Co; 200 boxes soap, Argus Son and Co; 2 cases thread, 1 case zinc sheets, and 6 casks paints, Peel Cassels and Co.

From Leith.

Riga s, 3 casks brandy, H F Soares.

From Naples.

Persia s, 3 cases wine, C Grondona.

From Bordeaux.

Persia s, 50 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 cases brandy, W Nicol and Co; 55 cases brandy, Merwanjee Nanabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS—June 21.

For Liverpool.

Dreadnought, 36 bales cotton, Gunneshdass Buldewdass.
Gateneeu, 76 bales cotton, Jeetha Pursotum; 61 bales cotton, Sawaldass Teaban; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 62½ cwts coir yarn, Sewjee Laljee; 200 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Mannie Carvill, 250 cwts myrabollams, Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee; 360 cwts linseed, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co.
Blenheim s, 95 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Vullubdass; 5 bales cotton, Abdool Tyab Esobbhoy; 247 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 136 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Poonjaram.
Guy Mannering s, 61½ cwts hemp, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 25 bales wool, Jewraz Damjee; 45 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow; 68 bales cotton, Tribhowandass Hurrivulubdass; 4 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 61 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co; 65 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.
Coromandel s, 65 bales cotton, Samjee Veerjee; 37 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 69 bales cotton, Remtoola Ahmed; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 18 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.
Caradoc s, 6 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee; 550 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 10 chests opium, Owen and Okell; 87 bales cotton and 32 bales wool, Dayal Ruttonsey; 17 bales wool, Tilloomull Chimondass; 136 bales cotton, Chimondass Madewdass.

For London.

Oriental s, 6 bales skins, Ramanbhoy Russoobhoy; 28 cwts mother of pearl shells, Tricom, Nuthoo; 29 cwts dry ginger, 168 cwts mustard seed, and 1,153½ cwts black pepper, Pragjee Vasta; 8 bales carpets and 2 bales rugs, C Bonneville and Co; 9 bales hides, N Gebangirjee; 151 cwts horns, Dewjee Passa; 5 bales hides, Fazull Goolam Hoosan; 5 bales hides, Sorriff Duveste; 9 bales hides, Abdoolraymon Ahmend.

For New York.

Jane Law, 25,907 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Persia s, 848 cwts and 21 lbs seel seed, Finlay Scott and Co; 1,350 cwts gingelly seed, S. Tyebjee and Co; 1 bale rugs, C. Groundona.

For Hongkong.

Cathay s, 25 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, 37 cwts genda horns and 28 cwts bedanuts, Goolam Husson John Mahamed; cases peacock feathers, Bundally Sewjee; 23 cases fishmaw and 69 cwts genda horns, Currimbhoy Ebram; 27½ cwt. vurrialee seed, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 767 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee; 92 bales cotton, Tarachund Luckmedass; 28 cwts vurrialee seed and 11½ cwts gingelly seed, Goolam Husson John Mahamed; 5 cwts cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co; 60 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

HIGH COURT—22nd June.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSES.

471-74—Jefferson and Payne—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy v Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—Lynch and Tobin.
510-74—Prescot and Winter—Bhicaijee widow v Khoja Duttoobhoy Ebrahim—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
516-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Moolla Roycbing v Sheriff Thavur and another—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.
408-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—John Thomas Hill and others v Chubildas Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
380-74—Chalk and Turner—Bhicco Emna vs Essoo Emna—Jefferson and Payne
591-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—William Smith v Sir Albert Sassoon. No appearance.
592-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abda Succoor Beg Mahomed v Cooverjee Pragjee—Lynch and Tobin.
594-74—Mr Fletcher—Vussonjee Nuthoo v Shamjee Gopall. No appearance.
595-74—Mr Fletcher—Cassee woman v Heerabai and others—Jefferson and Payne.
596-74—Mr Fletcher—Doolub Raghowjee v Kaserbai widow and others. No appearance.
597-74—Mr Fletcher—Jorabee widow v Mungesh Ragoonath—Mr Kurtikai.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

LONG CAUSES.

239-73—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thomas Jones v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.
548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaililamund Sutram v Heerjee Hunsraj and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
559-74—In Person—Nanjee Tullani v Jeeva Dhunjee Ram Dhunjee.
561-73—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjevandass Doolubdass v Dewalli and others. No appearance.
563-74—W N Bhicristna—Ragoonath Crushnajee v Raghoonath Ramjee and others—Bicknell.
317-74—S Pandoorung—Antajee Sakaram Pandit v Anandrao Venayeck and others—M M Munshi.
316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

SHORT CAUSES.

167-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Oomrawuttee Cotton Mills Limited v Dyal Buttonsee. No appearance.
193-75—Lynch and Tobin—Robert Preston Nixon v Tribhowandass Ruttonjee Moody. No appearance.
195-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Chandabhai Allibhai v Abdool Mahomed Ali—Jefferson and Payne.
242-75—Jefferson and Payne—Bomanjee Nusserwanjee V and another v Robert Angus—Jeffersonx and Paynee Macfarlane and Skipsey.
288-75—Fletcher and Smith—Pestonjee Eduljee Guzder v Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein—P Kawasjee.
203-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Tar Mahomed Essa and another v Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistery—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

LONG CAUSES.

639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy v Soneebai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey. Part heard.
822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow and another v Ahmedbhai Hubibhai—Rimington, Hore and Langley. Part heard.
425-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—The L B and M Bank Ld v Ramcrustna Sozba—Bhicristna W N.
441-74—Fletcher and Smith—Merwanjee Bomanjee v Jamsetjee Ardaseer—M B Barohaya.
554-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Ramabai widow v Bapoojee Narayen and others—Prescot and Winter.
557-74—Pestonjee Kavasjee—Abdool Suttur Hamed v Muhomed Khan bin Fuckeer—B W Kirtikur.
620-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrao Gopalrao v Tribhowandass Laldass—Shamrao Pandoorung.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott.)

SHORT CAUSE.

310-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Heerabai widow v Ardasir, Framjee and others. No appearance.
[illegible]-74—[illegible]dasir Framjee—Sha Itechund Jugjeewandass v Maneckchund Purbhoodass. No appearance.
[illegible]-74—Khunderao Morojee—Khunderao Morojee v Purshotumdass Munmohundass and another. No appearance.
95-75—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Nurseedass Jaitram v Sungapa bin Sewmoorty and others. No appearance.
[illegible]-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhowan Mooljee and another v Bai Ruttonbai and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
119-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Moolchund Ruttonsey v Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein. No appearance.
216-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Baldass Jumnadass. No appearance.
247-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Damodhur Tapidass v Taluckchund Maneckchund. No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

336-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sidney Laman Blanchard v William Nassau Lees and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley. Part heard.
168-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchea and others v Cassum Moosaa and others—Jefferson and Payne. (Short Cause.)
643-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Sittaram Hurridass G v Hurkissondas Jumnadass and another.
353-74—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Cossar Henry Leone J and other v Dorabjee Pallonjee—A Framjee.
592-74—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Girdhar Roopjee v Henry Gamble and another—M H Khan.
449-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vijbhookundas Harribhoy v Gangadass Toolsidass—Khunderao Morojee.
470-74—Fletcher and Smith—Muncherjee Cawasjee Davur v Mithibai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani
500-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Heeralal Jumnadass v Sitaram Radakissondass and others—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass, Cragie, Lynch and Owen.
388-74—Crawford and Boevey—Purshotum Munjee v Abdool Rehmon—Essack and others In person.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 18.

Candy, Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

June 19.

Rich, Lieut, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, from Bunda.

June 21.

Shewell, Major, Bombay Staff Corps on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—June 17.

Cochrane, Lieut Col, Bombay Comdt Deolale Depot, on leave, to Deolalee.

June 19.

Shewell, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

June 21.

Plumer, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Friend of India.*)

"The Trial of Mulharrao."—This compilation, issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, is neatly bound, well printed, and forms a convenient history of the deposition of the Gaekwar. There is an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May, 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full report of the proceedings of the Commission of 1875 and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts that rendered Mulharrao unfit to rule.

(*Oriental Figaro.*)

"The Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," is the title of a pamphlet recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, which gives, in a compendious form, a complete record of all the proceedings with reference to the poisoning case. In the introduction is given a well-compiled sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas down to the deposition of Mulhar Rao, and a narrative of the events which led to the appointment of the last commission of enquiry. No pains seem to have been spared to make this pamphlet both interesting to the general reader, and valuable as a work of reference to all concerned in the political relations of the Paramount Power with the native states. Although the recommendations of General Meade's commission of 1873 have been made the ground of the action taken by H. M.'s Government in deposing Mulhar Rao, the material portions of the report of that commission are presented to the public for the first time in this pamphlet The short-hand report of the proceedings before the late commission is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere, and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel appear to have been carefully revised. Containing too, all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the events which have resulted in the recent *coup d'etat* at Baroda, this work ought to command a large sale.

(*Indian Statesman*, Calcutta:)

The installation of the Gaekwar's successor having been successfully accomplished, it is to be hoped that a long era of peace and prosperity may ultimately reconcile the people of Baroda to the deplorable loss they have recently sustained. If they stand in need of present consolation, however, we think we cannot do better than recommend to them the purchase and perusal of a compilation, entitled "The Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," which has recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. In this work, which is neatly bound and well printed, they will find the golden words of the great Ballantine recorded in a more convenient form than that of a newspaper supplement; and they will further have the advantage of perusing an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the illustrious Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full Report of the Proceedings of the Commission of 1875, and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the Report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts which established Mulhar Rao's claim to the love and gratitude of his faithful subjects.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

OLIPHANT—June 16th, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, the wife of H. L. Oliphant, Esq., C. S., Deputy Commissioner, of Lohardugga, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JUDAH—BELILIOS—June 15th, at "Beath Ael" Synagogue, Calcutta, the 12th of Sivan 5635, equal to 15th June, by the Rev. S. M. Lanyahdo, Aaron Nissim Ezekiel Judah, to Hannah, youngest daughter of E. R. Belilios, Esq., of Hong-Kong.

BURY—MATHEWS—June 16th, at Serampore, by the Rev. S. Meyers, Percival Bury, of Piniferne, Dorset England, to Augusta Charlotte, daughter of the late John Mathews, of the same place.

DEATHS.

HASTED—June 12th, at Coonoor, Francis Ord, son of Major J. O. Hasted, R. E., aged 11 months and 23 days.

LANGLEY—June 14th, at Rangoon, Burmah, Hannah Maria, the beloved wife of Mr. R. J. Langley, Conductor Commissariat Department and second daughter of the late Mr. W. Prout, Conductor Commissariat Department, leaving a large family to bemoan her irreparable loss.—"Her end was peace."

McLEOD—June 17th, at General Hospital, Calcutta, James McLeod, Assistant Storekeeper, E. B. Railway—aged 51 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1875.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." If Shakspeare had lived in the days of British representation at native Courts in India, he might have found as good a theme for his subject in the life of a Political Resident as he did in that of a Sovereign. The lively Frenchman who the other day published a description of his experiences in the East forcibly suggested the danger which attends an appointment as Political Resident at a native Court in India when he told the story about his host Outram always locking up his drinking water, and asking his guest jocularly whether he would like to be poisoned—thus explaining why he took such great precautions with his drinking water, and at the same time conveying a hint of the kind of calculations that must enter into the mind of men occupying such a position as he did. Like sovereignty, Political Residentship is apt to excite the covetous admiration of a number of persons who look only at the gilded outside of that high position. None, however, but a Resident himself knows the cares and troubles he has to encounter in exchange for his high salary and influential office. He has often to stand merely as a buffer between his own Government and that of the native Court to which he is attached, and everybody knows that a buffer is the more useful the greater its elasticity and the larger the number of blows it can bear. To men of high spirit the position of a buffer, now yielding and now springing out again when the pressure is removed, is not very congenial, and it takes years of practice and self-abnegation to produce the type of Political Officer that is so much admired now-a-days—a man without independence of spirit in the carrying out of his duties—a nerveless, passionless medium of interpretation between his Government and that of the native State—a man whose cold bloodedness and ability to put up affronts gain for him the reputation of being a cool and cautious politician. This is not the type of political representative that we care much about, for such a life [illegible] jellyfish order of being is apt to do more harm by not having the soul to assert quietly and firmly the rights of the Paramount Power whenever he has a fair opportunity of doing so than by yielding, with every appearance of servility, to the whims and assumptions put forth by the Prince at whose Court he is the British representative. We like rather the Resident who never loses his character as an Englishman—an honest, straightforward man, who is proud of the flag he serves under and misses no chance of doing it honour—who scorns from the outset to compete with native diplomatists in their own way, and who by the mere force of his healthy English tone of integrity, independence, and clear knowledge of the strength of England's power in India (a knowledge which it is too much the custom of some of our suave and boneless politicians to pretend not to know the existence of) proves in the end more than a match for the tricks of native diplomacy—a bold, soldierly fellow who can temperately assert of his own responsibility a just and never servile policy—who can leap into his saddle and "gaily ride away" as easily as he can pen a despatch—who, in a word, impresses native courtiers with the knowledge that they are dealing with the honest representative of an honest Government that has nothing to fear from justly asserting its rights, and not with a shuffling, huckstering, mean, and spiritless representative of a neighbouring State which is equally with their own protected by the British Government. This kind of Political Resident has not too many representatives alive at the present day, when we find fortunate charlatans in the front rank of our diplomatic service. Men of the stamp of Outram may be represented here and there by soldier-politicians like Sir Richard Meade; but, as a body, we are afraid they have departed. Whether they shall return depends upon what change of character comes over the British Government's present sentimental manner of holding India "as a trust, for the people's sake." The "piping times of peace" are not favourable to the growth of manly as well as able political representatives at native Courts. As the Government, so its officers; if no particular talent in the Political Service of India meets our eye at present, it is because the lamb-like proclivities of the English people's government of India are producing lambs to bleat their policy, or perhaps it is because the absence of political emergencies is preventing the best men from coming to the front. We are inclined to hope that this latter may be the true reason, for we confess that in the hour of need England has seldom wanted *men* to do her work, and it may be that if a crisis arises which demands that Englishmen shall once more display the spirit of valour which has won them India, the boneless, soulless, servile type of political representatives at native Courts shall be shouldered out of the way in order to make room for manlier representatives of England.

We have to some extent deviated from the purpose of this article, which was intended to show a few of the discomforts that attend the life of a Political Resident. Whether he belongs to the passive buffer species, or to the more assertive type of English official whom we admire, he has, all the same, certain disagreeable duties to perform and certain awkward contingencies to contemplate. We fancy that all Political Officers have at some time or other discussed with themselves the probability of their being poisoned, or otherwise removed from the face of the earth, within a certain time. At native Courts, there are numerous conflicting interests at work, and where such loose ideas on the subject of murder prevail as in native States, it is not unnatural for a man who is brought directly in contact with these interests to suppose that some day or another his life will be attempted by some desperate scoundrel or other. We believe that when Outram cracked his somewhat grim jest with the Frenchman one or two attempts had already been made to poison him. It is currently believed that one of these was made in Baroda, which has now gained notoriety for producing attempts upon the lives of its Political Residents. Among the number of Residents who have attended at the Court of Baroda during the past fifty years, at least three have found a grave in Baroda, and in the case of one of them there are grounds for suspecting that he was brought to his end by foul play. Perhaps it may be worth while alluding at some length to this case, which was that of Mr. Sutherland, who was Resident at Baroda in the time of Syajeerao. When we visited Baroda a short time ago the native who accompanied us pointed out a large yellow and red painted house with a verandah, on the right hand side of the road to the city shortly after entering the outer gate, and said that it belonged to the descendants of the man who killed Mr. Sutherland, and that this and a jaghire of considerable value were the fellow's rewards. Everybody in Baroda talked of the murder of Mr. Sutherland; it was a matter of bazaar conversation; and during the recent trial at Baroda it was more than once alluded to by credulous natives, who said that seeing how Mr. Sutherland had been killed by "enchantment," it was a wonder that the Gaekwar's sorcerers had not been able to make Colonel Phayre die by the same means. Mr. Sutherland's case furnishes another illustration of what may be covered by the term "enchantment." During the trial of Pestonjee Dinshaw for conspiring to bring about the destruction of certain people in Bombay, it was pleaded by Mr. Inverarity that the end was sought to be accomplished by enchantment, and that as we all knew enchantment or sorcery to be useless, what Pestonjee Dinshaw had sought to do was an impossible thing, and therefore no punishment could be inflicted upon him. It was a curious revenge of time that the same barrister had to take part in the proceedings against the Gaekwar, in which one of the tasks of the counsel for the prosecution was to show that the Gaekwar's employment of sorcery against Colonel Phayre really meant a more serious design upon Colonel Phayre's life than could be accomplished by mere witchcraft. Let us see what sorcery, enchantment, or witchcraft meant in the case of Mr. Sutherland. His death occurred very suddenly in 1840. Syajeerao Maharaja had in his employment a sorcerer named Ladba Bhagat, who originally came from the Deccan and was a bricklayer, and professed to be on good terms with a goddess who reciprocated his friendship by helping him to accomplish his desires by supernatural means. This man was employed by Syajeerao in a domestic matter, and when His Highness's concubine Bheemabaee gave birth to a son the cause was attributed to Ladba's sorcery. Syajeerao had important matters to discuss with the British Government, and as he took an opposite view of affairs from Mr. Sutherland, he thought he could settle matters through the agency of his sorcerer. Ladba took the affair in hand, and commenced to perform disgusting rites, among which was the performance of incantations over underclothing which Mr. Sutherland's washerwoman had been bribed to supply to him, and which incantations were to have the effect of making Mr. Sutherland die when he put on the clothing. He also called for the sacrifice of an unmarried girl, who should no sooner be touched by the fire than Mr. Sutherland should die; and this fearful rite was actually performed. Mr. Sutherland did die, but not by the incantations of the sorcerer, but by poison which the miserable quack had caused to be given to him simultaneously with the sacrifice of the girl. After this event Ladba's fame became greater than ever. He became the confidential adviser of Syajeerao, who had a picture painted in which he and his sorcerer appeared side by side. Like many sinners in the civilised world Ladba thought to compound for his misdeeds by building temples dedicated to the deity, which in his case was the patronising goddess. To this day the murderer's family, it is said, holds two inam villages, and gets a large allowance from the State. We believe that Mr. Sutherland's fate was frequently pointed out to Colonel Phayre in anonymous threatening letters, which we have little doubt emanated from the Baroda Palace or its vicinity. This little fragment of history illustrates what we have said about the danger to which Political Residents are exposed. They are often made the scapegoat of the hate of natives towards the British Government, and if this is not the case, they are frequently exposed to the malice of private individuals who imagine they have a grievance against them for not promoting their particular intrigues. When, therefore, people envy the power and position of Political Residents in India, the reflection may not be amiss that they are coveting a lot which is not so safe and easy as it appears to be. The situation cannot be very comfortable in which, as in the case of Outram, the drinking-water has to be kept under lock and key.

THE ALLEGED DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN SIR RICHARD MEADE AND SIR MADHAVA RAO.

It is astonishing what vitality a falsehood has when once it is sent forth into the world. A short time ago a correspondent of the *Times of India* informed the public that there were disagreements between Sir Richard Meade and Sir Madhava Rao, and that in consequence they did not "get on well" together. As Sir Madhava Rao had not been in Baroda many days when the statement was made, he and Sir Richard Meade must have been extraordinarily quick in coming to a misunderstanding; but however that might be, the statement was undoubtedly untrue, and we said so at the time. But the falsehood was not destined to die in the columns that gave it birth. Within the last few days it has appeared again in Calcutta looking healthier and stronger, and certainly larger, than it did when it was introduced to the notice of the Bombay public. Here is how it has re-appeared in the *Englishman*:—

> Rumours have reached Calcutta, for which we believe there is some foundation, that Sir Richard Meade and Sir Madhava Rao are not working cordially together at Baroda. In fact, the disagreements are said to have reached such a pitch as to necessitate a reference to the Government of India, and to have led to a threat of resignation on the part of Sir Madhava Rao. No doubt, Sir Madhava wishes to have matters settled in a definite shape as soon as possible, for he has only obtained leave of absence for six months from Indore, but the Resident must exercise his discretion as to how far the Dewan's proceedings can be sanctioned.

As the falsehood is stated on this occasion with greater circumstance than before, we think it desirable to contradict it again. We have the best authority—the authority of the persons who are said to be disagreeing, and who regret exceedingly that such misstatements should be persistently repeated—for saying that the falsehood is only a greater falsehood than ever. The *Times of India* was contented with saying that disagreements existed; the *Englishman* goes further, and says the disagreements have necessitated a reference to the Government of India. There have been no disagreements; therefore there has been no reference to the Government of India. In point of fact, there is not a single matter, however small, on which there has been a difference of opinion between Sir Richard Meade and Sir Madhava Rao, and it may cause the person who is so mischievously anxious to see these two gentlemen quarrelling the greatest grief to learn that there is not the slightest reason to anticipate that any misunderstanding will ever arise between the Knights who are now at the head of affairs in Baroda. We hope that the falsehood will not re-appear elsewhere in India with renewed vitality, for hunting it down from covert to covert is at least but a disagreeable task.

AN INQUIRY INTO LEPROSY.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Within the last six or seven years the Bombay periodicals, and occasionally foreign ones, have had their pages occupied with articles, editorial as well communicated, on the subject of leprosy and its cure. An agitation of some moment, both in official and private quarters was perceptible, and a substantial and lasting boon to suffering humanity, and an exalted honour to the would-be discoverer of a grand arcanum of nature, were on all sides expected. In due course of time, however, the truth has been well nigh penetrated, both by discerning observers and the sufferers who have had personal experience of a reputed cure for leprosy. The belief is fast gaining ground that the much boasted cure for leprosy has failed, and has thus suffered the same fate as its predecessors in bygone times. A writer in the *Lancet* of 19th December 1874, p. 886, has clearly expressed the views, it may be said without fear of contradiction, of nearly the whole body of honest and disinterested workers in this field of of research. In short, the medical world has not yet found itself in possession of a remedy which has cured leprosy, or which promises to cure it. Investigations newly carried on into the nature of leprosy, it is feared, instead of encouraging pursuit in the discovery of a medicinal cure for it, strengthen the idea that annihilation of this scourge must be sought for by measures falling within the province of hygeinic rather than of therapeutic science.

Leaving aside the subject of the cure of leprosy, it may concern us to take a glance at the progress this disease is making, uncured as it is, in the community with which we have particularly to deal. It must be patent even to a casual observer that this loathsome malady is on the increase in many parts in and near Bombay. This will be apparent from the fact that from about 170 lepers under observation at the District Benevolent Society's Dharamsala and J. J. Hospital, Oorun has supplied the largest number, and Bombay stands next in that respect. No race, caste, creed, or occupation seems to be exempt from it. All the higher castes in Bombay have their lepers, and, it will be admitted without hesitation, that there are more lepers at the present day amongst them, than there used to be twenty or thirty years ago. It is not an unfrequent sight in the streets of Bombay to see lepers begging either on the roadside or from door to door. The low class lepers going a-begging, it must be borne in mind, are not generally inhabitants of Bombay, but are attracted here by the charitable tendencies of the well-to-do people of the place. Increase of the disease in the inhabitants proper, and an increased influx of those affected elsewhere, are points deserving of utmost scrutiny, and should excite serious attention on the part of every one who values his personal safety, and of those most near and dear to him. The obscurity that hangs about the nature of this disease, and the various facts concerning it, has led many a hasty observer to look upon the whole subject with a sort of hopeless regard; but let one not be looked upon as an alarmist, when he declares that evidence is fast accumulating to prove that this dire malady is capable of being both transmitted and communicated through the medium of something, the nature of which the world may ere long have an opportunity of knowing. Though it is more than probable that it is not every one who takes the disease, it is at the same time undeniable, that under particular conditions, the best-nourished individuals have acquired it. Under these circumstances no man, however well situated, can ever consider himself proof against the malignity of this affection, should he have exposed himself to the contagion, no matter how transciently.

In the present unsatisfactory state of the therapeutics of this disease, it behoves every one to protect himself from the sources of contagion—the living victims of this disease. When in the case of every malady the human frame is heir to, prevention is always regarded better than cure, it requires no prophet to tell that it must be immensely so in the case of the disease which is so distressing to the sufferer, so repulsive to the looker-on, and so disheartening to the physician. Let us turn our attention for a moment to the provisions we have in this city for the protection of the inhabitants from the probable contagion of a disease, which cannot be said to be rare. It would not be far from truth to assert that there is no such provision here. The indigent lepers are left free to go to any part and any street they choose. The so-called asylum for the lepers (not entirely restricted to them) is the District Benevolent Society's Dharamsala, in the close proximity of the Byculla depot of Messrs. Treacher and Co. It is situated at the junction of the Duncan and Bellassis Roads in an enclosure which may be roughly stated to be 325 feet by 155, surrounded by a wooden fence. It consists of eight ranges of rooms with only ground floors, built of masonry, and ventilated through the roofs. Each range has sixteen rooms in it, and each of the rooms in the six and half ranges is divided into two by a central brick partition, the entrances being on either side of the range. Each half measures eight feet by six and about ten in height, thus having a cubic area of 480 feet or thereabout. In this little compartment, scarcely bigger than a ship's cabin, one, two, or three individuals are located, each receiving on an average about 160 cubic feet of space for his breathing air. In tropical countries a patient in an hospital ward is allowed 1,500 cubic feet of air, and in temperate climates the Poor-Law Board allows 500 cubic feet for every sick person. The condition of men, women, and children suffering from a malady of the very worst kind with this scanty supply of air given them may be easily imagined. And this condition of things is rendered still worse by the unusual situation of the cooking places which may be seen just on the side of the entrance door on a mound of mud raised by the lepers themselves. They are of course open on every side. Cooking their food in the rainy season must be very miserable to these poor creatures. This arrangement entails on them an additional source of discomfort from the smoke which is driven in the rooms by the southerly breeze. On the south and west the condition of the enclosure is very deplorable. There are the crowded huts of low class sweepers, naturally people of unclean habits, in one direction, and an open sewer leading to Camateepoora drain, in the other. In the asylum thus situated are lodged about 130 miserable lepers, with about 120 other helpless creatures. The beneficence of a few contributors to this charitable institution, amongst whom Government and some of the mercantile firms of this city have their liberal share, and the stray bounty of an occasional visitor, have kept these wretched members of the human family just alive with the bare necessaries of life.* The food they live on keeps in them an extremely feeble flame of life, so that it is not uncommon to hear of sudden deaths in the inmates of the Dharamsala, an occurrence entirely unknown in the leper patients of the J. J. Hospital, who are supplied with comparatively richer food. Their clothing is barely enough to cover their persons decently, and much less so to protect them from the changes in the weather to the injurious influences of which they are most liable. Driven from home and deprived of the means of earning their livelihood, there are numerous applicants every month who can find no asylum both from want of funds, and want of accommodation. This fact is borne out by the recommendation which the Managing Committee of the Dharamsala have made in their Report for the year 1871. In page 6 they say:—"The Committee cannot help on "this occasion expressing their regret that nothing seems as yet to show signs of a chance of "seeing a leper hospital or asylum founded in "Bombay for the exclusive accomodation of those "afflicted with this very repulsive disease. This "Dharamsala, though open at all times for such "sufferers, is not capable of accomodating many "more of them from want of space as well as "from want of means for their support." With some praiseworthy exceptions the native community should be so meagrely represented, in this the very fittest place for charity, is much to be regretted. The knighted worthies, the millionaires, the leaders of various communities, in Bombay, have a subject before them demanding their serious attention. A question of our personal safety, and relief of the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow creatures, is involved in this subject; and we cannot be over-anxious in giving earnest consideration to a matter which has hitherto received but a casual notice on our part. The victims of the intractable leprosy are not only to be pitied, but they are to be dreaded. One may escape, his child may escape, his grand-child may escape; yet there is the contagion hovering about the house; and let it be remembered that science is not in a position to warn us of the conditions which favour the contraction of this malady nor to relieve us when once we are in its full grasp. Where schools and colleges, prizes and travelling fellowships, libraries and lecture halls, drinking fountains and public parks have been endowed by the wealthy inhabitants of Bombay, it is somewhat surprising to notice the apathy betrayed by them towards a subject which is of vital importance. The indifference in this respect is certainly not intentional; but it seems to be the offspring of the cursory way in which the nature of this subject has been studied by medical men, in most parts of the world, thus promulgating opinions which are not only immature, but dangerous. A deeper study of the subject has deciphered certain particulars concerning this disease, which it would be wise and safe to take as the basis of action to be adopted regarding it. The bounty of a former merchant prince of this city, the late Honorable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, was not backward in providing a ward for the treatment of this disease; but that does not supply the desideratum. An hospital for the treatment of such as are mild and recent attacks is certainly desirable; but an asylum where the incurable may end their days in comparative ease without proving in any way detrimental to the rest of their fellow creatures, is what Bombay needs. Our benign Government under the rule of Her Gracious Majesty have ever held themselves forth to co-operate with the natives of our land in all works of public utility and benefit; and should native citizens take the lead Government will surely not fail to take their part in a work which will reflect credit on them, assuage the sufferings of a wretched portion of their subjects, and protect the nation from the infection of an irremediable malady.

Our endowers of large sums for charitable purposes, our promoters of schemes for perpetuating of memories of illustrious personages and our Government have a duty towards this portion of suffering humanity, which they can ill-afford to neglect. The leper is himself too great a sufferer to be able to endure neglect, and almost scorn from his fellows; he cannot speak for himself, and hence the need of others' help. Such native gentlemen as are not entirely away from the influence of Western thought with reference to endowing charities, would do well to consider for a moment the crying wants of blood and flesh like their own before they give away large sums of money for raising fresh huge piles of ornamental stone for idol worship when there is no lack of their kind in Bombay, as also for perpetuating charity boarding houses to feed strong and healthy religious mendicants, the very depositories of sloth and vice. No notice seems to be taken by any one of the decent disposal of the Hindoo leper dead. The Christian and Mahomedan communities have their own arrangements for this purpose. The Hindoo lepers carrying their dead from the Dharamsala is a sight not only pitiable, but reflects on the Hindoo community. The expenses of these burials, moreover, fall on the already impoverished funds of the society who have to pay such of their leper inmates as can do the work two rupees for each burial. Cannot these things be obviated?

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* Each leper is allowed a seer of rice and [illegible] anna daily

THE P. AND O. COMPANY—SHALL "ICHABOD" BE WRITTEN?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Judging from the last Report of the P. and O. Company, announcing that the directors do not feel justified in paying the usual interim dividend at the approaching half-yearly period, it seems that somehow or other the old Company is in a bad way. The reasons given to account for the falling off in receipts are not by any means satisfactory, nor is the course which has been taken with a view to mending matters one which altogether commends itself to general approval. It is broadly stated that, owing to the reduction in the mail subsidies, together with the competition of other companies, the receipts have been greatly lessened, and that the remedies adopted have been a great reduction of establishments both at home and abroad, whilst the greatest reduction of all—namely, an enormous reduction in the pay of the officers and crew—is barely hinted at in the Report. I have little sympathy with much that has appeared in some of Captain Bain's pamphlets, which have lost much force on account of the self-arrogating tone in which they are written, but there can be little doubt that many of his allegations are not unsupported by facts, Mr. Sutherland's brilliant speech in defence of the directors notwithstanding. It seems quite clear that the primary fault—and, indeed, it would appear the almost fatal mistake of the Company—has been the building of their new fleet out of current receipts and the reserve fund, without calling up fresh capital. It is the carrying out of this scheme for the benefit of posterity which has so embarrassed the Company that its very constitution appears to have been shaken to the core. What the existing shareholders can have been thinking about I cannot imagine—all that has gone to build the magnificent new fleet of the Company—for magnificent it is in spite of certain drawbacks—*should have gone into their pockets as dividends*, or perhaps in part have gone to a reserve fund, whilst the ships should have been built out of new capital raised on debentures or otherwise. But the shareholders—What are they? simple widows, inoffensive clergymen, superannuated post captains and uncommercial lords and ladies, &c. As can be easily understood they have had naturally, from utter incompetence, no voice in the matter, but have quietly been sat upon, it may be possibly—if the Company survive and they live long enough—for their *future* aggrandisement, or happily for that of their posterity! This, however, is not all, for it is notorious that the Company's old ships have been badly sold, whilst the new ones have cost much more than they ought. Can any director explain why a P. and O. steamer, built by the same builders as a British India steamer, should cost about fifty per cent. per ton more? The difference is certainly much too great to be accounted for by any difference in quality, yet that such is the difference in price is stated on good authority. Then, again, as Captain Bain has clearly shown, some of the Company's older ships that might have been advantageously adapted to modern requirements have been sold to other companies at a ruinous loss, whilst the purchasers by effecting these changes have converted them into first-class steamers.

The Company cannot but acknowledge that their scheme for increasing profits by carrying more cargo has been a comparative—nay, more—a total failure. The 'no interim dividend' is a proof of this; for it should be remembered that the Company volunteered to make the reduction of the subsidy between England and Bombay for the privilege of taking their steamers through the Canal. Instead of increasing and improving their passenger accommodation, instead of increasing the speed and sea-going capabilities of their steamers, we see the former often curtailed and the latter far behind the day, and making every allowance for the difference of coal and temperature, not to be mentioned in the same breath with many of the great American liners. Indeed, some of the later steamers of the Company have been not a little assimilated in appearance and character to common Canal colliers.

The food and wines, &c., supplied on board the Company's steamers are a stock subject of complaint among passengers; and though doubtless in the exercise of an Englishman's privilege there is much causeless grumbling, there can be no doubt—speaking impartially—that they are *too* variable in quality; at one time—excellent, at another—execrable. Whilst much depends upon the pursers as to the quality of the food, the directors are solely responsible for the wines, spirits, &c., which are, if tolerable, not generally first-class. Now indeed that "bars" have been established on board the ships, it should at least be possible to procure a better brandy than a mock Exshaw, or a two-star Hennessy, and also a drier champagne than Perrier Jouet's, or old gooseberry!

With all the grumbles, then, about deficient speed (for which we have mainly to thank the Government), low ports, crowded berths, bad ventilation, and variable quality of food and drink—what is it that has caused the P. and O. Company to maintain their hold on the affections of the public? I would reply, emphatically, it is due to the reputation of the commanders and officers, and to that alone. Whatever may be the fault of the ship, or even it may be the individual or personal faults of a commander, the public have had the conviction that, however miserable they may be on board a P. and O. steamer, they are at least *safe*, or as safe as possible; they have had the conviction that if by any chance difficulties or dangers should arise, they will be overcome, if by human skill they can be overcome. Other commanders and officers in the mercantile marine *may* be excellent, the public believe those of the P. and O. *are*. The officers of the P. and O. have been the paramount cause and are the mainstay of the Company's celebrity, and on many occasions they have saved the reputation of the Company when by its nipping and cutting tendencies—which have been lately so much manifested—it might have gone to the wall. What has everybody recently heard, for instance, in the case of the Company's new steamer the Gwalior? Loud praises of the captain and officers, but louder condemnation of the ship, which from economical, not to say faulty, construction, was perfectly helpless when broken down. It is not enough to say that such would be the case with nine-tenths of the Canal steamers, and that such an occurrence is an exceptional one. The P. and O. Company honourably occupy a position like Cæsar's wife, and they should be equally above suspicion. Yet it is well-known that lately owing to low freights the P. and O. steamers have been bringing out such cargoes as railway iron—a freight absolutely refused on account of its dangerous character by common Canal steamers. Of course it is admitted that P. and O. steamers will stand a good deal, and that they have not the low free boards of Plimsol'ers, yet it has been stated that in one or two instances their steamers have not been far from a state of jeopardy—saved by seamanship—for no other reason than that they were carrying such a cargo as that mentioned. What, then, can be said of the policy of a Company which, when it is temporarily down, seizes the opportunity to cut all its officers pay in a most reckless manner from 15 to nearly 100 per cent., and withal, expresses a hope that they will continue to exhibit the same "loyalty" and "zeal" as heretofore! It is not in human nature to do so, and if a managing director's pay were cut even ten per cent., I would not answer for either his loyalty or zeal for an hour! The policy is suicidal. With greatly diminished pay instead of carrying "experienced" surgeons—for the most part at least gentlemen—they will in future get an abject supply from the off scouring of the schools—men who will go for a voyage or two as a kind of frolic, instead of staying at sea with a prospect of a decent increase of pay after a term of years, during which they would acquire a fair knowledge of the treatment of tropical and other diseases prevailing on boardship. Pursers will doubtless cease to exist, and passengers when they wish for information or have complaints to make regarding their cabins, baggage, &c., will have to apply to some illiterate chief steward whose greatest glory is in a monster plum-pudding and whose chief accomplishment is in the art of getting drunk. As for the stewards themselves, since they are no more to have any legitimate perquisites and greatly diminished pay, none but the rogues will remain, and passengers will have to take care that they are not perquisitioned and robbed *ad libitum*. With regard to the executive officers—the seamen—we can only suppose that the best will leave the service and seek their fortunes elswhere; possibly in some lucky Company like the B. I. S. N. Company which can afford to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. and at the same time raise their officers' pay 25 per cent. all round. So much for good management in a comparatively young Company.

The P. & O. Company will not retrieve their fortune by continual retrenchments in the line they have adopted. It is not in that direction that they pay too much for their whistle. If they must retrench, let them begin in the London Office where there is plenty of room; but if they wish to pay dividends, they must not merely retrench but make better bargains for the purchase and sale of their ships, they must and ought to pay infinitely less for their stores, including coals, and above all, they should cultivate, rather than destroy, that *esprit de corps* which has waned so much since the fatal introduction of cargo steamers. Since the days of cargo indeed, the gentlemanly ease of an officer in port has ceased, and often he has to work like a slave. He has no time now to play a game at pool or billiards, and the Calcutta and Bombay P. and O. Clubs are now extinct. The great increase of work one would have thought would have brought a corresponding increase of pay, but the contrary has happened, and what with servants cut, wine-money cut, and pay cut, it is much to be feared that departing prestige will soon necessitate the writing on the walls of the old Company's Mazagon Dockyard the melancholy word—

ICHABOD.

THE BANDORA POINT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the "Bandora Point Case" report, which appeared in last Saturday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, the learned counsel for the defence is made to state in the course of his address to the Court, that he could not "help thinking that the advice of his learned friend, Mr. Langley, to take these proceedings, was very improper, and he would say altogether unwise." The learned counsel did say this; what the learned counsel did say was, that he did not for an instant believe that his friend Mr. Langley had advised the institution of the proceedings. I have the authority of the learned counsel for saying that those were the words which he used. No one who was present in Court on the occasion could be surprised that your reporter failed to catch the exact words of the learned counsel; for at the moment the words were uttered a number of gentlemen were returning into the Court house after tiffin, and as they walked with stalwart tread, it was difficult just then, even for those who sat near to the learned counsel, to hear what he said.

S. F.

SPENDING THE DAY OUT ON THE HILL.

MALABAR HILL, 5 P. M.

Oh! dear me! How tired I am. I'll not be caught again spending the day with Mrs. ——. How tiresome she is! she talks of nothing but herself from morning till night—never cares to hear a thing about me. *Her* arrangements. *Her* bazaar. *Her* first-rate cook. Really, to listen to this conversation was not worth going out in the broiling sun. What she will get out in her "box" for the Prince of Wales! I really believe in my heart she thinks she is the one woman who will attract him at balls, and all other public places. When I made a mild suggestion of what I might get out in a "box," I was not listened to; I do not think she even heard me.

Nearly driven to distraction by her utter want of interest or sympathy with anything unconnected with herself, I heard with pleasure a voice outside the door, accompanied by two scantily-clad coolies carrying the usual tin box and large bundle. So glad was I to have some break in the conversation that I called the Borah in. While squatting on the ground he disclosed his wares, with the following running accompaniment of words:—

"Bahut atcha saman, very good articles. Inglishi shtockings—kuch flannel munta? Belatti soap? Doriainsuk—I poor man—buy something."

Mrs. —— looked doubtfully at the articles. Borah (coaxingly): "You no want anything Madam Sahib?" I said "Show me some thread and buttons." Borah opened the box very slowly, showing me every article except the one I wanted. Borah (insinuatingly) to me: "Want toothbrush? Dacca muslin, very fine. Hair comb? Esstays? (persuadingly). Double ishtrong eau de cologne? Want tape? Goodries? Babas socks? Sahibs handkerchiefs neckties?" I (impatiently): "Show me the thread and buttons or jao." Borah: "Madam Sahib kitna munta?" and then came forth from the recesses of the box divers articles. "Crinoline Madam Sahib want? new fashion—other Madam Sahibs bought six—when Prince of Wales come he much buy." Borah, at the end of this conversation, produces the thread and buttons, demanding Re. 1 per dozen for the buttons, not worth six annas. I say in a determined manner, "I shall give you six annas, bus." Borah (despondingly) "I garib admi—thread very ishtrong, button same like no other Borah got." I (angrily): "Very well, jao." Borah proceeded to pack up leisurely, stowing away each article with great precision, leaving the thread and buttons to the last, when he offered them again saying, "eight annas, my caste price." Seeing no sign of relenting on my face, he said "very well—you like, take. I make no one pie profit" and with "Salaam Madam Sahib, I come another day," he departs with his swarthy companions.

Mrs. —— said to me with contempt, "I never patronize those creatures. I get every thing, to the smallest article, from home." (I know for certain she frequents the bazar in search of a bargain, and she has not a decent dress in her possession).

So passed an intellectual and entertaining afternoon at Malabar Hill, which suggested these remarks from yours

LOOKER-ON.

Watson and Company's Black Silks, the cheapest in India, are sold at English Retail Prices. Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ST. PETERSBURG CONFERENCE.

LONDON 21st June.

A circular issued by Prince Gortschakoff on the 20th of May, explains that the object of the continuation of the Conference on the usages of War at St. Petersburg is not to conclude an International Treaty, and that invitations will be sent when all the Governments have replied to the circular of September last.

DISTURBANCE AT CHINKYANG.

HONGKONG, 21st June.

The American Consul and his wife have been insulted by soldiers at Chinkyang. A disturbance followed, which, however, was subsequently quieted. The American and English Consuls at Swa-tao, Messrs. Seward and Medhurst, have proceeded to Chinkyang.

LONDON, 19th June, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.

Exchange on India	1s. 9⅜d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91½
4½ do do	92¼
5½ do do	99
Oriental Bank shares	£43
Chartered do.	£14-10
Do. Mercantile shares	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£20
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£63,000,000
„ Notes in circulation	£95,000,000
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 do. French Rente, 1872	104
Bar Silver	55⅜

The sum of £54,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Money is in less demand but firm.

Nathaniel Alexander Sons and Co. suspended payment. No other failures reported.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 21st June, 4-45 P. M.—Weather rainy, wind W., Ther. 82. Fall of rain 3 inches 1 cents.

Carwar, 21st June, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind W. S. 3, Ther. 78, Bar. 29.90. Fall of rain 2 inches 25 cents.

Mangalore, 21st June, 4-30 P. M.—Weather rainy, wind W., Ther. max. 82, min. 75, Bar. 29·78, W. B. 80, Fall of rain 1 inch 38 cents.

Tuticorin, 21st June, 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind, moderate W., Ther. 94, Bar 29·83.

Vingorla, 21st June, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. light, Ther. 85. Fall of rain 2 inches 67 cents.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal made no alteration in the rate of interest and discount at their meeting on Thursday morning,

A letter from the Punjab to a contemporary says that a company of Sappers and Miners are engaged in exhuming Græco-Buddhist figures and relics in the neighbourhood of Peshawar.

The case of the Commissariat clerks at Lucknow, suspected of tampering with tenders for commissariat supplies, was tried in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court on Tuesday last. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Jackson appeared for the defence. The defendants have been committed to the Sessions.

Coconada harbour is in a desperate condition. Not long since reports were current that the harbour must soon be abandoned as useless, and now a survey is being made and the result is that great changes are found from the last survey, and places which are marked with 10, 15 and 20 feet water in the last chart, are now sand banks uncovered at high tide. This demonstratively shows the terrible agency which has been silently but most destructively at work in this harbour.

Some anxiety having been evinced about the Secunderabad lottery which was advertised by Messrs. Albert & Co., and repudiated by Bishop Barbero, these gentlemen have sent us the following explanation of their delay in drawing the lottery :—"Not having received the counterfoils and collections from our Mofussil Agents, we beg to inform our subscribers that we are compelled to postpone the drawing to the 15th July next. We have requested our Mofussil Agents to send in all counterfoils and remittances."

We learn from the Simla paper that a new map of Attock and the surrounding country, based on surveys undertaken last year by certain officers of the Royal Engineers attached to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, has just been completed. The work is described as having been most creditably executed and, as such, has gained the cordial appreciation of Lord Napier of Magdala, who has caused an expression of his approval of the zeal and ability displayed to be conveyed to the officers employed on the duty, from amongst whom Lieutenants G. F. Wilson and A. C. Bruce are singled out for especial praise.

The returns of trade and navigation for the 12 months ended the 31st of March last, or the complete financial year 1874-75, show that the grand total of imports, excluding treasure, amounted to Rs. 35,96,65,588, as compared with Rs. 32,59,36,088 in the previous year, and the grand total of exports to Rs. 56,31,68,675 as compared with Rs. 54,96,07,780. The total treasure imported was Rs. 7,82,30,119 as against Rs. 5,79,25,336, and of treasure exported Rs. 1,62,53,091 as against Rs. 1,91,40,711. The gross amount of import duty, including salt duty, collected was Rs. 4,37,63,705 as against Rs. 4,16,17,157, and of export duty Rs. 66,16,938 against Rs. 72,40,721. The total number of vessels entered was 3,530, carrying 1,793,674 tons, as against 3,557 vessels, carrying 1,647,617 ; and of vessels cleared, 5,236, carrying 2,277,368 tons, as against 5,600 vessels, carrying 2,253,910 tons.

The Judicial Commissioner of Lucknow has, in a recent judgment, decided that Hindus of the Sudra caste can adopt without going through any religious ceremony. The parties interested were Bunias of the Sudra class, and the decision lately given by the Judicial Commissioner of Lucknow is based upon a judgment of the High Court of Bengal in 1873, in which the Judges were of opinion that for all civil purposes no religious ceremonies are necessary amongst Sudras to make a valid adoption in addition to the giving and taking of the child. This view of the rite of adoption will, probably, surprize many Hindus notwithstanding that it has reference to the class of Sudras only ; it destroys, in a measure, the sacred character of the rite of adoption by making civil purposes equal with religious obligations, an equality that no priest, to whatever religion he may belong, will tacitly permit.

The Lucknow paper states that there are more than 60,000 released convicts in the province of Oudh, men who are "up to any thing" and consequently their presence is causing a feeling of alarm amongst the respectable classes which is not likely to be allayed, because the jails continue to daily send out numbers of bad characters and thus add to the already large army of evil doers. In the city of Lucknow a home for 5,000 or 6,000 of these men has been opened in which they can get shelter for a night. The Province of Oudh cannot alone have a large number of released convicts prowling about ; other provinces in India must have their quota of such men, and taken altogether the number of released convicts throughout our territories in India must be considerable. The average number of them, however, probably does not increase much especially when there is plenty of employment, and those who form the class of convicts are in the habit of going to prison and coming out again without many additions to their number being made. It is doubtful if there are as many as 60,000 released convicts in Oudh ; the figures are given without any basis being supplied to account for this number, which is most probably greatly exaggerated.

Referring to the recent Mahomedan riots in Trincomalee, the *Ceylon Times* says :—"The Mussulmans connected with Mosques Nos. 4 and 10 have been for some time at enmity regarding the right of interment in the latter. Sometime ago a disturbance took place upon the same question, but without any definite settlement being arrived at. It appears that upon the present occasion, a Mussulman corpse was refused interment in No. 10 Mosque, and a large crowd of those who claimed an interest in that place of worship assembled to prevent the friends of the deceased from burying the body there. The authorities were appealed to, and Mr. Pole very judiciously advised that the corpse should be interred elsewhere, and an action of damages brought against those who had prevented its being buried in the proper place. The men appear to have been too excited to follow this counsel, and His Excellency the Governor was next appealed to by telegram to open the Mosque. We presume His Excellency wisely returned no reply to the telegram, for no answer was received at Trincomalee, and after having been kept nearly three days, the corpse was taken to the jungle and buried. The usual outcry about the police taking sides has been raised, but no stress should be laid upon such excited statements, which seldom bear any investigation. The same may be said of the complaints which are made of the conduct of the Assistant Agent."

The Baroda correspondent of a contemporary stated on Saturday that no one in Baroda knows anything about the temple with silver gates which we have once or twice alluded to. As this general statement about "no one in Baroda" appears only in the special correspondence of the *Times of India* perhaps it ought not to receive notice ; but lest strangers who do not know the kind of "facts" which are sent to our contemporary from Baroda should be misled by the statement, we may tell them that if they ever want to find the temple with the silver gates in Baroda all they have got to do is to enter a passage opposite the front of the Palace, but nearer the Clock Tower, and they will find themselves in a Courtyard with an open verandah, the abode of Brahmans, on one side of it, and an open temple on the other. If they obtain permission to enter the Temple, they will see at one end of the hall, which is full of paintings of Hindoo mythological scenes executed in brilliant colours, a large silver door of beautiful appearance and great massiveness. Our representative saw these gates on two different occasions, and he can affirm that they are one of the "sights" in Baroda which are well worth seeing. The silver door opens into a recess in which an idol is kept, and as the Baroda people are very jealous of their deity the door is generally kept shut, which is an advantage in the respect that it shows the silver workmanship to its best advantage.

Not long ago a correspondent wrote to ask whether jackals eat sugar-cane. The replies showed that that cunning animal would eat sugar-cane if he had a chance, or was in want of food. A correspondent of a Ceylon paper, the *Examiner*, notices the letters which we published on the subject of the food of jackals, and supplies the following additional information on the point. He writes from Colombo as follows :—"I am not able of my own knowledge to state whether the Ceylon jackal shows the same partiality for the cane which his Indian congener does, but I see no reason to doubt the development of such a taste, were there circumstances calculated to call it forth. It is now nearly twenty years or more since our large sugar plantations were abandoned, and I have no means of ascertaining whether any raids were made on them by jackals, and the small native enclosures in which the cane is grown in our villages are so well guarded, and generally in the midst of population, that a jackal would find it no easy matter to make an entry. Besides this the jackal has such abundance of resource in his own jungles, that the inducement is certainly wanting. Nevertheless, that the jackal does occasionally feed upon fruits and berries is beyond all doubt. The berries of the 'wait a bit' thorn are a particular favourite, and the way he manages to get them is as curious as it is ingenious. The tree generally spreads out its branches at a greater height than can be conveniently reached from the ground, but being a slender tree and more of the nature of a creeper, the jackal gets hold of the stem in his mouth and gives it a good shake when the ripe berries literally rain down on the ground, and are picked up one by one. I have often seen the seeds of this berry along with beetle wings and land crab shells in the droppings of the animal, and that, I think, is sufficiently strong evidence in favour of the jackal taking to a vegetable diet, if not from choice, at least from necessity."

The following items of news from Affghanistan are published in the *Pioneer*:—The Ameer appears determined to enforce stringent measures against Nauroz Khan and the Momunds. Arsala Khan has been informed that he may expect to remain for some time at Lalpura in command of the troops. Workmen are being sent to commence the fort, and the force has so far settled down at Dhaka that its carriage has been allowed to return to Kabul. All this appears to have thoroughly cowed both Nauroz Khan and his followers ; the latter are said to be coming in to Arsala Khan, and the chief himself has offered to submit and to send his son to Kabul. The Ameer has replied directing him to send his son at once, and telling him that the question of his future residence will be settled hereafter. Arsala Khan has been directed to give his opinion as to the claim of the three following candidates :—Fuzl Khan, son of Jora-Bag Khan, Lall Mahomed Khan, and Zurdad Khan, nephews of Saadut Khan ; but it is probable that the new chief, whoever he is, will not be much more than an agent for the Ameer. On Nauroz Khan tendering his submission, arrangements were at once commenced for opening the Khyber and Tartara routes. Orders had previously been sent to Sirdar Wulli Mahomed Khan to make arrangements for the Koorum route, and it is to be hoped that all three will soon be open for traffic. Mustaufi Habibula Khan reports that he has dismissed the Candahar chiefs who befriended Sirdar Yakoob Khan, that all is quiet, and that he will shortly complete the settlement of Herat affairs. Naib Mahomed Alam Khan is busy collecting money, to recoup the arrears demanded of him. He seems to believe in his own reports of the likelihood of disturbances, for he has blown away some people from guns, and has arrested and sent three of his subordinates to Kabul, charged with conspiring with Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan. The prisoners on arrival at Kabul charged the Naib with misappropriation of Government revenue. The matter is still pending. Shah Ghazi Sheredil Khan has arrived at Kabul, but has not as yet been shown any favour. The Sadr-i-Azam is pushing on his investigations into the accounts most vigorously, and is said to be making some curious discoveries. It is reported he has recommended that Mirza Jaffer Khan and Ahmed Ali Khan, the late Superintendent of Octroi and Treasurer, should be put in confinement, but this suggestion has not been acted upon as yet.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MATHERAN, 20th June.

I closed my last on the morning of the 17th, to say that the day opened very brightly. It continued so all through, and Matheran was *par excellence* "the place to spend a happy day." I accordingly did that same, with only glorious nature and two common-place Soortees as my companions. The first I courted everywhere, and enjoyed, in her soul-charming society, those communings of the inward spirit with the visible of the Creator which are the grandest solace of mortals. The others I shunned and ordered them to shun me, except when I wanted something to eat or drink. A great drawback that in our organization. But for that flaw I could have given the whole of my society to one companion and have saved money. The 18th is another beautiful day, affording delicious opportunities for mid-day picnics. Towards evening we have a small teetotal visitation—the element, without the agent—sorry for the latter, for he *must* have enjoyed himself.

To-day matters are drawing to a point. All are gone except the Superintendent and family (and a Vice-Consul who must have been hiding, for we thought he was gone) and your "own" for ever.

19th.—The first day for the last man. The Consul went early—the Superintendent a few hours later, and voici ! *qu'est—ce que c'est que ca ?*

In these wilds alone ? Verily so ;—not as much as "all three both together." Simply one all to himself. Who of the late gay throng that enlivened and adorned the shady retreats of "the primest bit of jungle in Western India" can picture your own alone on a refreshed tat surveying the field lately immortalised by a Maguire, and not a sign of life about the whole range !

Gray has noticed the waste of breath
In addressing the dull cold ear of death ;

and I should probably notice the same if I made the address, but I am too ousha to do that. I go to the Points to see that they are properly sharpened to meet the next three months' siege, and being satisfied on that particular object of my solicitude, I look about me lest there might be some great chasm which might be profitably filled up by my charging full tilt into its depths like that glorious hero of old. But I don't see any chasm of promise and no promise that I could fill it if it presented itself ; and besides, that glorious hero of old was a dreadful ass, and I would rather avoid his example than follow it. It can be nothing but the dead solitude that could have allowed such a fool's trick to enter my head. However, its precious sharp out again I can tell you. Why the poor dumb beast I am astride would have more sense than to let me attempt it, and I could not do it without him. It would not be heroic for him to stick his legs out on the edge while I went over his head in the determination to do it in spite of him. In a feat of that kind the horse is the hero, if there is any hero at all, and only then if he acts as last suggested—

There is no
Bleating of pretty pastoral flocks,
Murmur of water-fall over the rocks—

yet, in spite of all the rain. The fact is that Providence offers us more useful lessons than we profit by. Before indulging in the ornamental Providence accomplishes the useful. Providence first fills the reservoirs and then lets the superfluous water run over to look pretty. How many hill visitors ought to have stopped to see that !

It is true that there are some beautiful waterfalls from Parbul, but that is nothing in the argument about Providence—Parbul is not a sanitarium. When it is, see where your waterfalls will be at this early stage of the monsoon.

You would perhaps like to hear something about the state of society here, but society is writing a letter to the *Gazette* and must not be meddled with. However it seems that the said letter has come to a close, for what *can* you expect from

THE LAST MAN.

P.S.—I have dated to-day and told you nothing about the weather as it is at this present. Well, for the information of intending visitors, I may mention that it is musky.

I have missed a great chance of making a name and creating a thrilling sensation amongst your readers and the world in general (synonymous) by relating hairbreadth escapes from boar, bear and tiger, resulting in successful bags, with adventures by flood and field, that would have stirred the London Stock Exchange, not to mention the coming Prince whose wavering might have been brought to an immediate close in favour of coming to our inhospitable shores, for such they promise to be. However it is not too late if you leave this postscript out, for there is no one to contradict any string of adventures I might concoct.

To go from the elephant to the needle, I was amused with a bundle of certificates brought by a smart young shoemaker of this place. The following is one, or nearly :—

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the ability with which the bearer Hurree has carried out my orders for leggings, boots, &c., &c.

"He bids fair to surpass his aged father Narayen in the quality of his work ; and I heartily wish him success in that state to which his natural genius has called him. (Signed) J. K.

Friends will please accept this notice. Matheran, 1st June, 1874"

It is remarkable how petty traders here will keep up prices. Bread 6 loaves the rupee. The devil's own mutton 5 lbs. I shall get all my supplies every alternate day from Bombay and have a coolie to meet the train. At Mahableshwur bread was 14 loaves.

NOWSAREE, 20th June.

It may not be generally known to your readers that this part of H. H. the Gaekwar's territory is, perhaps, the most extensive and fertile tract, is interlaced with the British districts of Surat and Broach, and yields a revenue of nearly twenty-two lacs of rupees. Recently a provisional settlement has been introduced by the new Subba, Mr. Luxman Juggonath, a man who has seen good service in British territory, and the revenue collected this year exceeds far in amount any that had been collected during any of the previous ten years.

A vast area of waste land has been brought under cultivation, and ryots who had deserted their home, their hearth, and their holdings during the past mal-administration, and taken refuge in the adjacent British talooks, now flock in numbers and apply for lands under the hope that an equitable and just assessment will be fixed when the new survey will be introduced next year. This is a sure sign of returning confidence in the new administration on the part of the people ; and with judicious reforms introduced into the judicial and other branches of administration, and a careful weeding out of the corrupt and dishonest native officials whose number is by no means small, the old outcry against the Baroda State will soon cease.

Unfortunately, however, the administration of justice is far from satisfactory and speedy. The reason is that the several assistant Subbas (or Naibes as they are called) under the Subba are not efficient, and I would venture to add, honest. These men are entrusted with judicial powers and are, in fact, the tribunals to distribute justice amongst the people. A class of illiterate servants, corrupt to the very core and nursed up, as it were, in all the roguery and chicanery of Mulharrao's time are not expected to deal out even-handed justice to a large mass of litigants who daily throng the courts. Instances have occurred in which one can at once detect all the elements of corruption and bribery. Power vested in such corrupt hands is often grossly abused, and unless the new Dewan and the Subba keep a sharp look out over the doings of his subordinates, and summarily and unflinchingly deal with them when their delinquencies are brought to notice, it is to be feared things will again revert to their former state. I will give a few cases decided by the Naib Subba, (and not to speak of the utter want of anything like procedure or law by which all disputes ought to be generally decided) and let your readers judge whether the punishment awarded is just and in proportion to the enormity of the crime.

A strikes B's goat which frequently enters A's compound and injures his property. A is fined Rs. 25 for the above offence.

B, not knowing it to be stolen property, buys a hen at its proper value, which afterwards turns out to be stolen, B is fined Rs. 50.

C presents a complaint to the effect that his property is misappropriated by D.C. is politely told that the Court had no time to inquire into his complaint.

But perhaps the following will edify your readers very much. A man living in the Vasravi talooka spread a report to the effect that the present Vahivatdar of Vasravi was to be transferred to some other talooka. The Vahivatdar on learning this had him brought before him and tried him on a charge of injuring his (Vahivatdar's) peace of body and mind. The circulation of such a report was, as the Vahivatdar alleges, calculated to injure his peace of body and mind, and is an offence punishable under a particular section of the Gaekwaree code. The man was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 5. I should like to know what has become of the Vahivatdar's poor soul after the peace of his body and mind was thus rudely disturbed ! !

BOMBAY.

We hear that Dr. Kielhorn, of the Deccan College, has been offered a Professorship of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in one of the German universities.—*Deccan Herald.*

Assaulting a Custom Peon.—A man named Ebrahim Mahomed was charged with this offence yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan, and was, on conviction, sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

Breach of Trust.—Weljee Canjee was yesterday convicted of misapplying, in breach of trust, a gold armlet, valued Rs. 30, and was, on conviction, sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan.

False Pretences.—Sulliman Mahomed, described as a vagrant, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, with having attempted to obtain Rs. 6, by false pretences, from Abdool Kadur, and was, on conviction, sentenced to one month's hard labour.

Wilful Disobedience.—Thomas Westcott, a seaman, was charged with this offence yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan, but having pleaded guilty, and stated that he was willing to return to his work, he was dismissed with a caution.

Assaulting a Police Sepoy.—Abdool Meya was yesterday convicted of the above offence, before Mr. P. Ryan, and was further convicted of having been drunk and disorderly. His Worship directed him to pay the mitigated penalty of Rs. 5.

Drunkenness on Boardship.—Damian Antone was brought up by Constable Bennett and charged with having been drunk and disorderly on board the s. s. Persia, and was, on conviction, fined Rs. 5, with the option of a day's imprisonment.

Bombay Branch of the East India Association.—A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association will be held this evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to welcome Mr. E. B. Eastwick, who arrived in Bombay a few weeks ago.

Stealing a Watch.—A medical apprentice named Narayan Chintamon was yesterday convicted, before Mr. P. Ryan, of having stolen a silver watch and chain, the property of Shaik Ismael, and was sentenced by his Worship to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

French Opera Company.—We are requested to state that previous to returning to Europe, Madame Elisa Corso, prima donna of the Calcutta Company, is about to give two concerts in Bombay. This artiste will be assisted by Mrs. Aloisio (pianiste), and Mr. Labanti (tenor.)

The Theft from a Steamer.—The three Seedees who were held over on remand from Saturday last, were yesterday placed before the presiding Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, and after a full hearing, the charge against them was dismissed and they were accordingly released.

Unlawful Possession.—Jenni, woman, was yesterday placed before Mr. P. Ryan, and charged with having had in her possession a quantity of hoop iron, for which she could not satisfactorily account. The charge having been proved, his Worship sentenced her to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Torture.—Gunnoo Vittoo, a *reckla* driver, for having wantonly tortured his animals, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan, at the instance of Mr. Massey.—Dowed Hussen was fined Rs. 5, by the same Magistrate, for a similar offence, with which he was charged at the instance of Constable Burns.

Drunkenness.—William Adams, a seaman, pleaded guilty yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan, to having been drunk and disorderly on the previous day, and was fined Rs. 5, with the option of a day's imprisonment. He was further directed to pay a sum of Rs. 20 to Constable Rowley, as compensation for injuries done to his clothes by the prisoner, when he had attempted to arrest him.

Wudwan Station Cotton Market.—The Wudwan Station Cotton Market has only been opened since November 1873, but there has been a remarkable increase in the number of bales despatched to Bombay from Wudwan during the season just ended and the year 1873-74. From December 1873 to June 1874, there were 17,250 bales despatched, but from September 1874 to June 1875 the number increased to 38,272 bales. The number of bales consigned to native firms was 13,907, and the remainder belonged to European firms. The greater portion of the above bales were despatched full-pressed, but the native firms, out of their number, 13,907, sent 106 bales only full-pressed, the remainder were half-pressed.

An Error Corrected.—The *Sindian* denies the correctness of the telegram sent to the *Times of India* about the mutiny on board the Empress in Kurrachee harbour, and we copied the paragraph into our yesterday's issue. Yesterday the *Sind News* came to hand, and in it we find a letter from our contemporary's correspondent at Kurrachee in which he says :—The information contained in my telegram was communicated to me in course of conversation by the commander of the vessel, Captain Hamon ; and when he saw the other day the paper in which it appeared, he remarked in the presence of a friend of his, that the only error in the telegram was that the ship was called a steam-ship. For this error I am not responsible, because in the telegram forwarded by me I simply used the words on the Empress and not the steam-ship Empress.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

Date.	Days.	Colaba. Ins. Cts.	Fort. Ins. Cts.	Byculla. Ins. Cts.
June 20th	Sunday	0 75	0 00	2 81
„ 21st	Monday	0 00	1 81	0 00
		0 75	1 81	2 81
Previously Registered		7 90	6 62	6 57
Total fall		8 65	8 43	9 38

THE ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

The hearing of the suit filed by Mr. Sidney Laman Blanchard against Colonel Nassau Lees and other proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper, to recover Rs. 15,600 as damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of his wrongful dismissal from the service of the defendants as assistant editor of the paper, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Marriott at the High Court. Mr. Purcell and Mr. Constable, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr Latham and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendants.

Mr. Geary, on reappearing in the witness-box, said there was another statement which he wished to correct. He saw by the reports that, when asked whether when he came out Colonel Lees held a 5-6th share in the paper, he said "Yes." Probably he did not hear the question.

Mr. Purcell said what he asked was whether Colonel Lees held a 9-16th share in the concern. However it did not much matter.

Mr. Geary was then further cross-examined by Mr. Purcell :—

Colonel Lees is the principal proprietor ; he has a predominant share in the paper ?—Yes.

Mr. Purcell said there was an additional rejoinder by Mr. Geary at page 17 of the printed book. It had not been put in evidence, and as it was not before the Court, he could not cross-examine Mr. Geary upon it. He therefore asked that it be taken off the printed book, or withdrawn from his Lordship's consideration.

The Judge said the whole thing turned upon what took place at the meeting of the 24th April and upon the plaintiff's subsequent admissions. That was, his Lordship thought, the material part.

Mr. Purcell said that was not the view he took of the case, and he could not confine himself to that part of the case.

Cross-examination continued—You complain of the article in the paper of the 13th March being a mere reprint ?—Yes.

You swear it is a mere rehash of an article in some London paper ?—Clearly.

Now, take the paper of the 14th March, who wrote the second leading article on the Indian famine ? Is it not Mr Blanchard's ?—It is my impression that it is not. I won't swear, as in reference to the other article. Neither article, it is my impression, is Mr. Blanchard's.

Mr. Purcell—Yet that is the day on which Mr. Geary returns Mr. Blanchard as having contributed nothing.

Now, look at the paper of the 16th March. The second article on the Volunteer Corps was written by Mr. Blanchard from his own experience in Calcutta, and from information he derived from Captain Walsh in Bombay ?—The information was given by Captain Walsh to Mr. Wood, and by him handed over to Mr. Blanchard.

What fault do you find with the articles in the paper of the 16th March ?—I find no fault with them. I merely state facts. It is no complaint. But it is one of a class of articles which ought not to go into the leading columns.

You were editor of the paper then ?—Yes.

Then why did you allow those articles to go into the leading columns ?—There was a difficulty about them. They were supplied late in the evening between 5 and 6 p.m., and being required for the next day's paper, it was necessary they should be put in.

Is it true you did not object to any one of them ?—No, if I had I should have had a fight there and then, which I wished to avoid as much as possible.

But you did not object ?—No.

On the 21st March, regarding which day your minute makes a complaint, was not the whole editorial matter supplied by Mr Blanchard ?—(Refers to the paper.) He has given an article on the Queen's speech and one on the Bombay Provincial Budget, in all ¾ of a column.

Mr. Purcell—Your opinion of the articles is not very high, as you are pleased to say.

Witness was further cross-examined as to articles in the papers of the 28th and 30th March and 1st April 1874.

Mr. Purcell—Now, on the 2nd April, you interfered with an article written by Mr. Blanchard, because there was in it a civil remark to the *Bombay Gazette* ?—I simply modified an expression, from which it might be inferred that the *Times of India* was not an independent paper.

I ask you whether your objection to it was not that it was a civil remark to the *Bombay Gazette* ?—Not that. I altered a little expression which was to the effect that the *Times of India* was not an independent paper. Mr. Blanchard saw it the next day and was quite furious about it. I avoided as much as possible interfering with what he wrote, because I foresaw a collision, and that he was doing everything to bring it on.

Then you say that you, being the superior officer, never raised an objection, never gave him any directions as to what he was to write, or reported him to the proprietors if he disobeyed ?—The moment I made the slightest movement in that direction, he turned round upon me abruptly, and I tried as much as possible to avoid a row and consequent unpleasantness. When I asked him to do the sub-editorials, he said in a blunt tone "it is not necessary." When I asked him for general intelligence paras. he said "I won't be bothered with them." I got some one else to do the work.

Now, look at the paper of the 9th April. Is not the leading article on the famine Mr. Blanchard's ?—Certainly not.

Is it yours ?—No.

Do you know whose it is then ?—If you don't like to mention the name, give it to me on a slip of paper.

Mr. Geary wrote the name on a piece of paper and handed it to Mr. Purcell, who passed it on to his Lordship.

Mr. Purcell.—Is not there in the paper of the 18th April an article by Mr. Blanchard on the Victoria Gardens in addition to what you give him credit for that day ?—Yes, I think it is Mr. Blanchard's.

In the paper of the 21st April, did not Mr. Blanchard write a sub-editorial on the Dowager Queen of Oude ?—I can't say one way or the other.

Mr. Purcell brought it to His Lordship's notice that the article was ¾ of a column, whereas Mr. Geary gave it in his list at ½ column only.

Mr. Purcell—During this period, you did not write much in the editorial columns ?—Not so much as I would, owing to certain circumstances.

Besides Mr. Blanchard, there were two or three other gentlemen whose services were made use of in the editorial columns ?—Oh, yes.

In the office of the *Times of India* is published a calendar ?—Yes.

In that book is given a list of the members of the Bombay Bar according to seniority ?—I don't know that. It is sent from the High Court, and printed as it is received.

Don't you send round for it as the London directories do ?—No, not with regard to the barristers' list.

Mr. Blanchard is inserted at the bottom of the list. Don't you know he is a barrister of eight years' standing, and stands higher in the list than several others ?—It is without my knowledge that that is so. The list did not pass through my hands.

As far as you are concerned, this ignoring of Mr. Blanchard's position as a barrister was not intentional ?—Certainly not. He never complained to me of it.

Is it not the fact that, before the calendar for this year was printed, Mr. Blanchard complained and asked that his name be put in its proper order ?—He did not.

You don't know he did not complain. All you can say is that he did not complain to you ?—If he did complain to another person in the office, I would have been told of it.

Is there a gentleman of the name of Mr. Aitken in your office ?—Yes.

Did Mr. Aitken communicate to you that Mr. Blanchard wished his name to be inserted in its proper place ?—He did not.

Mr. Geary re-examined by Mr. Hart—I took steps to verify this list of articles before submitting it to the proprietors. They were not re-verified before the proprietors. There were two reasons why I inserted as leaders articles which were not properly leading articles, because they were received late and there was no option but to give them the next day, and secondly, because if I had rejected a leader from Mr. Blanchard, he would have at once brought on the general struggle I was anxious to avoid, and which he did bring on because I made slight alterations in three of his articles. After Mr. Blanchard's dismissal, Mr. Manson told me I had the power to dismiss him ; but at first it was an open question. Besides, Mr. Blanchard having appealed to the proprietors against me, I left the matter in their hands. I lightened Mr. Blanchard's work on my own responsibility without speaking to the proprietors. As a matter of fact, Mr. Wood never objected to my powers, and his resignation had nothing to do with it. His resignation had no relation to me in any shape or form. I was master of the position solely in the sense in which Mr. Blanchard was master of the position, in the sense that I made myself generally useful in every department.

Mr. Purcell (to Mr. Geary)—You had a nice opportunity of making a little speech at your own nice suggestion to your counsel.

Mr. Geary continued—It was Colonel Lees' opinion that the paper must suffer from the sub-editor not doing the dawk. My wish was to retain Mr. Blanchard if he did what he had undertaken to do and what I expected him to do ; that is at the time of my first report. I sent to him a copy of my first report before I sent it to any of the proprietors, with the intention that he might send in his reply simultaneously with the report. I made no formal complaint to the proprietors before sending in my report, because I wished as much as possible that he should continue in his office. I ceased communicating to Mr. Blanchard the sources of my leading articles, because I heard the matter talked about out-of-doors. I heard that he was talking outside about my leaders ; besides I was not bound to communicate the sources of my articles to him. If he had asked me the source of any particular article, I should have told him. The ordinary work of the paper is done up to 5 P.M., for which the printers are paid by the month ; and to be so done, the work must be given in early. After 5 o'clock, their work is confined to documents which come late, matters which occur late, and that is the proper work for batta. I limited the excessive increase of batta in two ways. It was the sub-editor's fault that this ordinary work had to be done at extra hours. I complained to Mr. Blanchard of this. It had no effect. There were some days when there were no dawk extracts in the paper when there might have been. During the Parsee riots, for several days, the dawk papers were left unopened. The printers asked for copy, but Mr. Blanchard declined to give it. There was certainly room for dawk extracts during the riots. It was the sub-editor's fault that there were no extracts when there might have been. On the 24th April, I presume, the printers had no dawk extracts until 4 p.m., and as they go away at 5 p.m., I said to Mr. Blanchard that as another dawk would come in on Sunday, there would be two dawks, and that it would be necessary to do the work by batta. Mr. Blanchard said he was sub-editor and would do as he pleased. Besides, Sunday was the Summary day, and I said the printers would be thrown into batta work. Mr. Blanchard said my interfering with him showed clearly that I was determined to find fault with and cavil at whatever he did. I did not therefore speak to him again on the subject in order to avoid further complications. As manager and editor I had clearly a right to give him instructions beforehand. As a rule there ought to be sub-editorials in the papers. There were none during Mr. Blanchard's connection with the paper. He did not supply them. That remark applies to the time subsequently to the 24th April as well as before. With regard to certain articles I did not object, I simply gave a hint to Mr. Blanchard, which had no effect. After Mr. Blanchard told me on one occasion that he did not think sub-editorials were necessary, he did not write any. That was sometime about the middle of April, I think. His early and regular attendance at the office was material. The office hours were from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m with an interval for tiffin. As soon as I got Mr. Blanchard's articles, I inserted them at once : I did so with all his articles. There were some articles which, on Saturday I said I could not swear, were Mr. Blanchard's or not. There was one article in the paper of 5th March, about which I was in doubt. I have since ascertained it was not Mr. Blanchard's. I am quite sure the sub-editorial in the paper of 11th March was not Mr. Blanchard's : it was on the Carting Agency, written by a gentleman from whom I had received articles on the same subject.

Mr. Charles Willmott examined by Mr. Hart—I am now sub-editor of the *Times of India.* My duties as sub-editor are those stated by Mr. Geary the other day. I was a reporter in the office at the time of Mr. Blanchard's joining. I understood that he was to be sub-editor ; and he took up sub-editorial work. Shortly after his arrival, some portions of sub-editorial work were taken off Mr. Blanchard's hands. The European mails, the China, Australian and Japan mails, and the revision of the whole of the correspondence was thus taken off. Some part of the work was given to me ; and when the chief reporter was otherwise engaged I had to make extracts from the China and Australian papers. Mr. Blanchard attended office in the evening for the purpose of revising proofs, but ceased doing so after three weeks or a month. They were sent to him at Watson's or Mrs. Taylor's, where he was staying. Those proofs were returned generally without any corrections whatever. Very frequently proofs were returned uncorrected in which corrections were necessary. When matter was over, Mr. Blanchard did not tell the printers what was to go in and what was not. Sometimes it was left to the printers, and sometimes it was left to me and to Mr. Willoughby to decide. It was understood, and was stated in the agreement, that Mr. Blanchard was to do the dawk on Sundays. He simply marked extracts for the Overland Summary and sent them to the printer. I or Mr. Willoughby had to mark the extracts and General Intelligence paras for the next day's paper. When Mr. Blanchard knew I was otherwise engaged, it was his duty to do the dawk ; but I sometimes found the dawk on my desk unopened. Sometimes Mr. Blanchard sent up the Government *Gazette* to the printers without marking the parts intended for reproduction in the paper. I think about April 1874 the whole of the sub-editorial work was given over to Mr. Blanchard.

Cross-examined by Mr. Purcell—The sub-editor is expected to read through the proofs to see clerical errors as well as to see whether the matter is fit to go into the paper. I mean all original matter. I get the proofs from half-past 7 up to sometimes 12 o'clock. I see to all the clerical errors. I did not communicate to Mr. Geary the fact of my and Mr. Willoughby's having to mark the dawk on Sundays for the daily paper. I don't recollect whether I told Mr. Geary of it. I spoke to Mr. Blanchard once, and he complained that it was hard a man should have to work on Sundays. It was not a work of supererogation for the sub-editor to mark the Government *Gazette.* It was not only during the Mahomedan riots that I found dawk papers unopened on my desk : I found them so on two or three other occasions. It would have been no trouble, had paras appeared in the Summary, to transfer them to the daily paper. The printer came to me or to Mr. Willoughby occasionally to decide what matter should go in. On several occasions, the printer came to me to settle about matter which Mr. Blanchard had not marked whether it should go in or not. By several occasions I mean three or four. I am not prepared to say that Mr. Blanchard did not make extracts from the Europe papers. I am not prepared to swear that he did not revise any correspondence. Judging from the quantity that came to me, I think the whole of the correspondence was taken off Mr. Blanchard's hands. My present appointment was made by the proprietors, I suppose on Mr. Geary's recommendation.

Re-examined by Mr. Hart—It is not the custom to leave it to the printers' discretion what is to be taken from the Government *Gazette.* The portions ought to be marked by the sub-editor. I can't recollect whether the printer came to me subsequently to the 24th April to settle what should go in and what should not.

Hormusjee Shapoorjee said—I am head printer of the *Times of India.* I have been connected with the paper nearly sixteen years. There have been several sub-editors during that time. I remember Mr. Shepherd was sub editor of the paper. Between 9 and 10 a.m., he first gave extracts from the home papers, which the printers set up before tiffin time, before the dawk arrives. The dawk generally arrives at 1 or half-past 1 p. m., or some at half-past 12 o'clock. As soon as the dawk arrived, Mr. Shepherd and the other sub-editors used to give the papers to the printer. The dawk extracts were thus finished between 3 and 4 o'clock, so as to leave an hour or two for locals and advertisements. In Mr. Shepherd's time there was no batta work for dawk extracts. Mr. Blanchard attended office at 11 or half past 11 a. m. The extracts from the English papers are made day by day. Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Mull used to mark them before the printers came in. Mr. Blanchard used to go for tiffin by 1 o'clock without finishing the dawk extracts. He used to come back between 3 and half-past 3 o'clock, and left again at 5 o'clock. The consequence was that the dawk extracts accumulated with the other work, and we had to take the assistance of hands in the job department and pay them batta. Proofs were sent to Mr. Blanchard at his bungalow between 8 and 9 o'clock. They were returned between 12 and 1 o'clock sometimes unopened ; and sometimes they were so badly marked that we had to ask Mr. Willmott or Mr. Willoughby to mark them plainly for us. Mr Shepherd used to mark the Government *Gazette.* Mr. Blanchard at first refused to mark the *Gazette*, but when the printer begged him to mark it, as there was nobody else to do it, then he took a pencil and marked the pages from top to bottom. He never marked any portions. The consequence was that we had to take the paper to Mr. Geary or to some one of the reporters to put it right. Slips of the Overland Summary were sent to Mr. Blanchard 24 hours clear before the printing of the Summary. He did not return them until it was late and until half a dozen applications were made to him. There was very little time left for printing. Mr. Shepherd used to return the slips at least twelve hours before the printing time, ready to go into the printers' hands. Mr. Blanchard was generally absent all day on Saturday and Sunday. I know Mr. Blanchard sub-edited the Summary of the 27th April and 4th May 1874. The printers were employed over hours for those two papers, because it was necessary to print the paper at a certain hour. It was Mr. Blanchard's fault, because he did not give the proofs at the proper hour.

The Judge said this last statement was not satisfactory, because the witness was speaking of an occurrence of more than a year ago. He might be speaking the truth, but his Lordship expected some more satisfactory evidence on this point would be given.

Mr. Purcell—This witness would swear to anything he was asked.

Witness continued—The effect of bringing the job hands into the printing department before the office hours was to lessen the amount of batta. Batta was occasionally paid to the job hands to do the work of the paper. The accounts of the job and paper departments are kept separately. The job hands if they had not been employed on the paper, would have been earning for the proprietors of the *Times of India* by doing job work. Mr. Blanchard never told me that the repetitions in the Summary of the 4th May were not his fault, but the fault of the printers. I never told him they were the printers' mistakes. They were Mr. Blanchard's mistakes. Mr. Blanchard never told me that the mistakes which occurred during the time he was sub-editor were not his, but the printers'. So far as I know, the printers never said that those mistakes were theirs, and not Mr. Blanchard's. Since the rising of the court, I have looked at the book showing the amount of batta that was paid. It was greater for the Summary of the 4th May than for any other Summary. The batta paid for the 27th April was also in excess.

Cross-examined by Mr. Purcell—I am occupied with the Summary upstairs, but I could see when Mr. Blanchard came and went. During the whole time Mr. Blanchard was employed in the *Times of India*, he used to go out for tiffin. He did not take his tiffin with Mr. Geary, nor was his tiffin sent to him in a basket. He always left at 1 o'clock, and did not return until 3 or 3½ p.m. The proofs were sometimes returned by Mr. Blanchard unopened. I mean they were returned in the same condition without any marks upon them. I sometimes complained to Mr. Geary that the proofs were returned by Mr. Blanchard without correcting. I made one complaint in the month of February or March. I made one complaint only. I complained many times to Mr. Blanchard, mostly on Sundays, that the proofs were returned late. I swear that Mr. Blanchard was absent on Saturdays and Sundays. Mr. Geary may have said that he (Mr. Blanchard) attended on Sundays ; but never to my memory did he attend on Sundays until 5 p.m. He also stayed away on Saturdays. Five or six compositors and a printer are at work every night. The Summary proofs were given to Mr. Blanchard at 11 a. m. on Saturday ; but they were not returned until late on Sunday afternoon. The page proofs of the Summary were sometimes sent Mr. to Blanchard, and sometimes not. I saw the repetitions in the Summary of the 4th May. I swear that Mr. Blanchard did not score out the repetitions. It is untrue that I admitted to Mr. Blanchard that they were my mistake. I don't know Mr. Blanchard had written to the proprietors that the mistake was mine, and not his. (Refers to the batta book.) On the night of the 26th April, we have batta for 175½ hours and fourteen "double days." When a man, who is off duty on a particular day, has to work that day, he is said to work a "double day." As it appears in the book, this amount of batta is about the average. Mr. Geary sometimes used to write copy at night three or four times in a month, but only a few slips. I cannot point out from the book any single item of batta that was incurred on account of Mr. Blanchard's giving late copy.

Re-examined by Mr. Hart—I went down every day about 1 p.m. to Mr. Blanchard's office to see if he had taken the dawk papers in hand. The Bengal dawk comes in at 12½ o'clock. The slips I sent to Mr. Blanchard were simply rolled up, not tied together. The page proofs of the Summary were late, because the slip proofs were not returned in time. Sometimes the page proofs were not sent to Mr. Blanchard on account of lateness of the hour. It was Mr. Blanchard's fault, because he does not return the slip proofs soon. When Mr. Geary did the sub-editing, the page proofs were ready in time. (Mr. Purcell objected, and the last answer was expunged from the evidence.) If, on the 3rd May, hands from the job department were employed during office hours on the paper, there would be no account kept. Mr. Geary used sometimes to send copy at night, but it was very little.

Mr. Mathias Mull was then called and sworn—I am one of the proprietors of the *Times of India.* I remember Mr. Blanchard's taking up his appointment on that paper shortly after his arrival. I had a conversation with him about his duties at Watson's Hotel. As well as I recollect, he volunteered the statement that in taking up this appointment his object was to seek in India better investments for some money his wife possessed. This seemed so very extraordinary that I could say nothing in reply to it. I had some other conversation with him then, but not relative to the newspaper. I subsequently had another conversation with him when he said that he could have the offer of the editorship of the *Bombay Gazette* and some other paper—an up-country paper. I said that naturally he would wish to accept of such an offer if it was seriously made to him. He said also that it was a matter of condescension, or some such thing as that. I can't remember the exact terms, but he implied that, in accepting the post of sub-editor of the *Times*, he acted derogatory to his merits. I remember when Mr. Wood quitted the post of editor, at that time as I was passing through Mr. Blanchard's office, he assailed me with rather warm language, and took me to task as one of the proprietors for having appointed Mr. Geary as editor and not him. He said that it was impossible for him to work under Mr. Geary. I told him that he came out with the distinct understanding that he was never to expect the editorship of the *Times of India*, when a vacancy occurred. I told him that if as a member of another profession it was impossible for him to work under Mr. Geary, he should resign. He then went on to speak of Mr. Geary in most disparaging terms, evidently with a view to injure him in my estimation. After that I parted from him. It came to the knowledge that Mr. Blanchard had spoken to outsiders in a way calculated to injure the paper, he did not deny having done so, and was very much confused. This was on an occasion on which he came to call on me at Mrs. Taylor's Hotel, relative to Mr. Geary's appointment as editor. I believe the minutes of the meetings of the proprietors which attended substantially represent what took place at these meetings.

Cross-examined by Mr. Purcell :—

You say it had come to your knowledge that Mr. Blanchard spoke about the paper to outsiders. I assume you were never present when he said anything of that kind ?—No.

It was merely gossip or hearsay ?—I heard it from Mr. Blanchard's personal friends.

No matter ; it was gossip ?—It was too circumstantial.

At all events, it was hearsay ?—Mr. Blanchard never denied it.

Has any person been called here who will swear they heard Mr. Blanchard say so ?—No.

Will any person be called here who will pledge his oath that Mr. Blanchard said so ?—Not that I am aware of.

Tell me, now, in the actual words what Mr. Blanchard did say about Mr. Geary ?—It was exceedingly depreciatory.

Be good enough to tell me what he did say. We do not want your general terms ?—I believe one phrase was that he was not a professional journalist or was not trained to be so. There were other terms which I would not mention. I think they are too disgraceful to Mr. Blanchard to mention them.

If you think it so very disgraceful to Mr. Blanchard, I must ask you to repeat it in order that Mr. Blanchard may refute it ?—If his Lordship insists upon it——

The Court—You will have to answer the question, Mr. Mull.

Mr. Purcell—Recollect, Mr. Mull, that what you are going to speak of occurred a long time ago, and do not let your mind be confused with the recollection of other events.

Mr. Mull—But I do not think I should be compelled to repeat unfounded statements regarding a gentleman in a responsible position.

Mr. Purcell—You have intimated to this Court that Mr. Blanchard used disgraceful expressions. I ask you to tell me them, so that Mr. Blanchard may meet them. But before you answer, tell me, is it a fact that Mr. Blanchard was actually your guest at dinner when this conversation took place ?—Yes.

And you now come here to detail a conversation which took place between you and your guest ?—I thought his remarks were so disgraceful that I reported them to Mr. Geary with the view of getting his agreement cancelled.

O you reported them to Mr. Geary, did you ? That was just after Mr. Geary's appointment early in March ?—Yes.

And you reported these remarks of your guest to Mr. Geary ?—Yes. Because they touched my own interests so vitally.

Did you tell Mr. Blanchard you were going to report his conversation to Mr. Geary ?—Certainly not.

Do you not think that the manly course to adopt would have been for you to say at once to your guest "Mr. Blanchard, you have said so-and-so, that is disgraceful, and I must report it ?"—That is a gloss which is not quite fair. Mr. Blanchard said he could obtain the editorship of the *Bombay Gazette.* I thought that the man who could tell me that, whether at my dinner table or not, was certainly worthless of our employ, and as I was just about to leave Bombay, I thought it my duty to tell the manager of the paper what Mr. Blanchard said.

Then is that the disgraceful conversation which you have attributed to Mr. Blanchard ?—No ; that is another matter. This took place at dinner.

I am speaking of the conversation you had with Mr. Blanchard when he was your guest, and which you repeated to Mr Geary without asking Mr. Blanchard's consent ?—You are confusing two circumstances. The dinner conversation had reference solely to his stating to me the principal object of his coming to India.

On the occasion of the disgraceful conversation, was Mr. Blanchard not your guest ?—No.

Then you have made a mistake upon that point. On the occasion that Mr. Blanchard did speak to you at dinner you immediately repeated it to Mr. Geary ?—Because it was vital to my interests.

Never mind the reason. You did so ?—Yes.

Now we shall have the justification ?—As I was about to leave Bombay, I thought it was necessary, in the interests of the *Times of India*, that I should mention to Mr. Geary that Mr. Blanchard might probably have the editorship of the *Bombay Gazette.* I did not communicate the disparaging statements to Mr. Geary that Mr. Blanchard made on the other occasion. Mr. Geary hears them now for the first time.

Be good enough to tell us what was said ?—He said that in appointing Mr. Geary editor of the *Times of India* we could not have been aware that he had not moved in a sphere fitted for such a position.

Well, generally speaking, you mean that class of remark. We do not want anything said here that would be offensive to Mr. Geary ?—That is right.

Do you mean he only depreciated Mr. Geary's position ?—That is all, and personally.

Did not he personally refer to the treatment he had received from Mr. Geary ?—No. He made no personal complaints. Mr. Geary had not been editor five minutes at that time.

Then this terrible conversation you mention was only some remarks depreciatory of Mr. Geary ?—It was very discreditable. He was endeavouring to prejudice me, as one of the proprietors, against Mr. Geary.

I thought, from the nature of your remarks here, that parricide or something of that kind that had been committed had been alluded to by Mr. Blanchard. (A laugh.)

This terminated Mr. Mull's cross-examination. Mr. Martin Wood was called as the next witness.

When Mr. Wood was about to be sworn, he told his Lordship that he preferred to be simply affirmed.

His Lordship said he had no objection, and Mr. Wood was accordingly solemnly affirmed.

Examined by Mr. Hart, Mr. Wood deposed—I was formerly editor of the *Times of India* and left in March 1874. I am one of the proprietors also. I was editor when Mr. Blanchard first joined the staff. He did not discharge his duties as sub-editor to my satisfaction. I found fault with him because his work was not done.

Mr. Purcell objected to Mr. Wood as one of the proprietors giving this evidence regarding the previous career of Mr. Blanchard.

The Court said that no evidence was being kept back, because in the event of the Court's decision being reviewed, it would cause great inconvenience and expense to the parties if, because the evidence was not fully taken, the case was sent back to this Court for retrial.

Mr. Purcell asked his Lordship to take a note that he objected that Mr. Wood's evidence was irrelevant as to the conduct of Mr. Blanchard while working under him.

His Lordship did so, and also took a note that he declined to accede to the application or to admit the evidence.

Examination continued—I cannot say he was punctual in what work he did do. I don't remember any particular instances in which I complained of Mr. Blanchard. I pointed out things which wanted to be done, and so on. The effect of pointing out these matters was not such as I should have expected. I could not have discharged Mr. Blanchard on my own responsibility. I should have to consult Colonel Lees and the other proprietors. I was editor during Mr. Shepherd's sub-editorship. Mr. Blanchard did not discharge all the sub-editorial duties which Mr. Shepherd was accustomed to execute. I was present at a meeting of the proprietors when the Overland Summary of the 4th May was discussed. That paper is most certainly not properly sub-edited. I was present at a conversation between Mr. Geary and Mr. Blanchard relative to the note book of the latter. Of that conversation, I can only remember the substance. It was to the effect that Mr. Blanchard had had a note book containing notes of his voyage out, and that owing to some sudden impulse he had thrown it out of the port hole of the steamer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Purcell—I did not give Mr. Blanchard any special warning as to his conduct. I may explain, I did not approve of Colonel Lees' action, but I had to abide by it. He had the controlling power, but it was futile for me to quarrel with it. Mr. Geary had not powers that affected me. His appointment did not at all annoy me. It was not pleasant to me to know that Mr. Geary came out as a dormant editor ; in fact, I don't allow that he did come out as such. I never warned or threatened Mr. Blanchard. We always maintained friendly relations. There were differences of opinion, &c., nothing more. I knew of Mr. Blanchard's being relieved of part of his work. I did not object to it although I did not approve of it. I did not send a boat to Mazagon to fish out Mr Blanchard's pocket book.

Re-examined by Mr Hart.—I assented to the reductions in Mr. Blanchard's work, although I did not approve of them, because he could not do the other work so well while he was doing that which was taken from him. I don't remember any statements in the Bombay papers, saying that I was to be superseded as editor of the *Times of India* : there were some in news-letters to up-country papers.

Dosabhoy Rustomjee then deposed—I am a printer in the *Times of India* office. I have been in the office eleven years, during eight of which I have been printer. I remember Mr. Blanchard coming to the office. He used to come to the office at 11 o'clock A.M., and would go out at 1 o'clock P.M., returning again at 3 o'clock P.M. The compositors are employed from 11 o'clock to 1 o'clock in distributing the types. We sometimes got copy by 12 o'clock. The copy should have been supplied at 10 o'clock in the morning. By not getting it until 12 o'clock, it was late and the batta was increased. We had to print extracts from the dawk papers every day. Mr. Blanchard sent the copy for this. He generally sent it after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is customary to send the dawk copy earlier than that. The consequence of its being given out late, is that the batta was increased. Mr Blanchard did not examine all the dawk papers before he went out. I know this as the papers used to be on the table. I know he did not examine the papers as he did not receive the copy. I remember when Mr. Blanchard left the *Times of India*, but I don't remember the date. I don't remember whether within the month previous to his leaving the office, Mr. Blanchard sent the copy late as usual, or not. During the time Mr. Blanchard was in the office I can't say whether there were any changes as to the time at which he sent his copy. During the time he was on the *Times of India* he did not send the dawk any earlier than the time I have mentioned. The proofs were sent to Mr. Blanchard between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. They were sent back late, because they were sent after all the matter is fixed and corrected. Besides Mr. Blanchard's copy, local copies, and advertisement copies were received late. Mr. Blanchard had nothing to do with the local or advertisement proofs. Mr. Blanchard generally returned the corrected proofs between 12 and 1 o'clock at night ; sometimes with corrections and sometimes without. When there were corrections, sometimes I did not understand them, and I had therefore to show them to Mr Willmott or Mr. Willoughby, and sometimes when they were not in the office, the unintelligible corrections were allowed to stand unaltered. Mr. Blanchard did not mark the Government *Gazette* at first, he told us to get it marked by Mr. Willoughby, who said that it was not his business. We communicated this to Mr. Blanchard, who then told us to leave them on his table. When he went to his tiffin, we found the *Gazette* lying on his table unmarked. We took it upstairs and marked it according to our own judgment. We subsequently showed it to Mr. Willmott. We generally received the Overland Summary copy at one o'clock, that is the manuscripts. We sent proofs of this to Mr. Blanchard to Watson's Hotel, where he put up. Mr. Blanchard did not generally come to office on Sundays. Many times we have got proofs back from Mr. Blanchard uncorrected. There was no reason assigned for their not being corrected. When we got proofs back uncorrected, we would wake up Mr. Willmott or Mr. Willoughby, and they used to correct them. Mr. Blanchard never told me that repetitions occurring in the paper were the printers' faults. I never told Mr. Blanchard so. I can't say whether these mistakes were Mr. Blanchard's or the printers'.

The Court then rose, it being past 5 o'clock.

TANNA SESSIONS COURT OF 1875.

7th to 12th June.

(Before W. M. Coghlan, Esq., Sessions Judge.)

Balu Hir Patel was charged with having intentionally given false evidence at Cullian in the Tanna district, in a stage of a judicial proceeding by stating on solemn affirmation before W. F. Sinclair, Esq., First Class Magistrate in the Tanna District, that "about 8 or 9 days ago I had gone with peon and carkoon into the jungle of my village. I did not see the stumps of trees. I made a statement to the inspector, and he signed it at my request."

The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, convicted the accused of the charge under section 193 of the I. P. C., and at the request of the Public Prosecutor for an exemplary sentence for the reason that the accused was in the responsible position of police patel, and had given false evidence in the case of wood robbery, which has been of late very common in the Cullian taluka, sentenced the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a term of one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment for one year. The fine to be levied by distraint on the prisoner's moveable property.

Radkia Dhakia was charged with having voluntarily caused hurt by a dangerous weapon.

The Sessions Judge found that it was uncertain whether the accused was of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence. He therefore traversed the case to the August Sessions, to offer time for observations of the accused.

Pachu Siwadan was charged with having committed murder by causing death of one Tulsee, wife of Devideen, at Cullian, in the Tanna district.

The evidence in the case disclosed that the deceased Tulsee had kept a lamp near the tattiwall in the house, and she had become possessed by a god as was reported to be often the case with her. When all of a sudden the house took fire, and the deceased met her death from burning of the house, the accused narrowly escaping the same fate.

The Sessions Judge concurring with the assessors, acquitted the accused and set him at liberty.

Bendu Chendu was charged with having intentionally given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding at Cullian in the Tanna district before W. F. Sinclair, Esq., by stating on solemn affirmation that "the inspector now in Court had come to my village. I went into the jungle with him, and saw trees cut down. I saw four or five stumps. These stumps were of trees cut down in Government jungle, and were all cut more than a year ago. I did not make a statement to the jungle inspector as to the cutting in the Government jungle of my village, and did not sign that statement, nor did I tell any one to sign it for me. I did not touch the pen with my hand."

The accused was police and revenue patel of the village of Bohomili, and had given false evidence in the case of wood robbery in the Cullian taluka.

The Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for one year. The fine to be levied by distrant of the accused's moveable property.

Mahadia Sambhu was charged with having committed murder by causing the death of his wife Bami at Katurpada of Mohodur in the Panwell taluka of the Tanna district.

The Sessions Judge, from the appearance and demeanour of the accused, found that the accused was not of sound mind and capable of making his defence. He therefore postponed the trial *sine die*, and directed the accused to be sent to the Colaba Asylum.

Bapu Kalya was charged 1st with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to one Sakharam Bhowani Burad at Wade, in the Wade taluka of the Tanna district ; 2nd, with having voluntarily caused hurt to one Sakharam Bhowani.

The evidence disclosed that the accused was playing and dancing through the streets last Holi with a wooden flute and a bow, and danced and acted for some time before the veranda of Sakharam, who was seated there. The accused asked for one pice as a reward, and on refusal struck Sakharam on the abdomen with his wooden flute, a large, but very high instrument, from the effect of which Sakharam died in half an hour. The medical testimony showed that the spleen of the deceased was very much enlarged and out of place, and that the blow caused his death by fracturing his spleen. The Assistant Surgeon deposed that death would not have ensued, but for the abnormal enlargement of the spleen, and that a slight blow might have proved fatal.

The Session Judge on the plea of guilty of the accused Bapu, convicted him on the second head of the charge and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months. He acquitted the accused on the 1st head of the charge.

Rama Janya Saora, Maria Mahadia, Rama Janya Mhasara, Sonya Mowjee, Rama Kanya, Sakya Janya, Ramjee Ratnya, Jiwya Nowsha, Dagodia Divitia, Pandu Hari, Raojee Mowjee, and Dajee Jiwa, were charged with having committed dacoity at Haloli in the Mahim taluka of the Tanna district, about 3rd of February 1875, in the house of Narayan Kondya.

All the accused persons pleaded guilty of the charge.

The Sessions Judge sentenced each of the accused as under, because they used a gun and employed violence. Rama Janya Saora to be transported for seven years, the term to commence from the expiration of the sentence of seven years' transportation under case No. 40 ; Maria Mahadia to the same sentence, the term to commence from the expiration of the sentence of seven years under case No. 40 ; Rama Janya Mhasara to transportation for twelve years ; Sonia Mowjee to transportation for seven years, the term to commence from the expiration of the sentence of seven years under case No. 40 ; Rama Kanya, a young man of about 20 years, who is under sentence of rigorous imprisonment for two years in case No. 40, to undergo additional rigorous imprisonment for one year, and to receive 100 lashes ; Sakya Janya to be transported for seven years, the term to commence at the expiration of the sentence of seven years in case No. 40 ; Ramjee Ratnya who admitted to having previously undergone a sentence of five years rigorous imprisonment for dacoity, to be transported for life ; Jiwya Nowsha, who admitted to having previously undergone rigorous imprisonment for five years for dacoity, to be transported for life ; Dagodia Divitia who admitted to having previously undergone rigorous imprisonment for seven years for dacoity, and to having escaped from prison, to be transported for life ; Pandu Hari to be transported for twelve years ; Raojee Mowjee, a lad of seventeen or eighteen who is sentenced in case No. 40, to rigorous imprisonment for two years, to one years' rigorous imprisonment in addition and to receive 50 lashes ; and Dajee Jiwa, a mere boy of about fifteen years, to receive twenty five strokes with a light rattan as a juvenile offender.

Rama Janya, Manya Mahadia, Sonya Mowjee, Rama Kanya, Sakya Janya, Gangia Ikia, and Rowjee Mowjee were charged with having committed dacoity at the house of Kanya Radhia at Surgam in the Wade taluka of the Tanna district, about the 16th of January 1875.

The accused pleaded guilty of the charge preferred against them.

The Sessions Judge convicted the accused persons on their plea of guilty, of the charge under section 395 of the I. P. C., and said the dacoity was an organized affair, and some of the party were armed with swords. The party struck, but only one slight blow, and the stolen property was valued at Rs. 10. He, however, (the Sessions Judge) considering the facts and also the necessity of putting down the too prevalent offence of dacoity, sentenced the accused, Rama Janya Saora, Manya Mahadia, Sonya Mowjee, Sakhya Janya, and Gangia Ikia, to transportation for seven years (I. P. Code, sections 395 and 59), and accused Rama Kanya and Rowjee Mowjee who were younger than the others to rigorous imprisonment for two years (I. P. Code 395.)

Dadu Janu Bhoir, Babajee Nagu Bhoir, Padya Abya, and Kanya Nagu Bhoir, were charged with having voluntarily caused hurt in attempting to commit robbery at Bhare in the Bhiwandy taluka of the Tanna district.

The accused had gone to the house of Ambo Shalor and called out "patel give a guide." He was frightened and did not answer. The robbers began throwing stones against the tatty walls of the house. When Ambo Hari left the house by a hole and got behind a hedge from where they saw the robbers leave the front door and go to the back door and enter the house. They heard the women and children cry out very loudly. Then accused Padya, whom Ambo knew from childhood, took some straw and lighted it in the kitchen and called "out give Rs. 500 or your noses will be cut off, and you will be shut up in the house and burned to death."

Ambo and Hari heard the cries and attacked the robbers with bamboo clubs when the accused Dado struck Ambo at the hand with a sword. He then struck Hari also, across the stomach with the sword. They raised an outcry and with the assistance of Rama and Panglia, their guests, secured the accused Nos. 1 and 2 when the police patel came and tied them with rope.

The Sessions Judge concurring with the assessors convicted the accused of the charge under section 394 of the I. P. C., and sentenced accused Nos. 1, 3 and 4 to transportation for ten years, accused and No. 2 to receive 25 stripes with a light rattan as a juvenile offender.

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THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE want of a Gymkhana which has been long felt in Bombay recently led to the issue of a notice calling upon the members of the various Sporting Clubs of this place to meet at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on Saturday last, at 4-30 P.M., to consider the best steps to be taken to supply it.

The call was well responded to, and punctually at the hour fixed for the meeting the room, so kindly set apart by Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. for the purpose, was crowded to excess, although the Courts not having risen at the time many of the members of the legal profession who had promised to be present were unavoidably absent.

Mr. Fraser Hore having been called to the chair,

Captain Marryatt, R.E., said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I do not suppose that it is necessary to say much about the object of our meeting here to-day—nearly every one I have come across seems to be agreed that a Bombay Gymkhana is very much wanted, is, in fact, a crying want of the place, and moreover the necessity for a Pavilion where men interested in sport can meet, and discuss these matters which we may be sure will infuse more spirit into sport in Bombay than at present seems to exist is especially felt. (Hear, hear.) I may explain that when this question of a Bombay Gymkhana was recently mooted, being altogether unaware of all that had hitherto been done, I anticipated that various difficulties would have to be overcome, but to my agreeable surprise on looking into the matter, I found that the whole thing had been settled in 1872 when the various clubs all appear to have agreed to join the Gymkhana, and a site for a Pavilion and permission to erect it was actually given by Government. How it was that the scheme fell through at that time I have been unable to discover, but at all events all that appears to be necessary for us to do now is to take up the 1872 scheme where it dropped, and taking advantage of the site granted by Government, set to work and build a Pavilion as quickly as we can. (Cheers). Our principal want seems to be money, but it is absurd to suppose that the Bombay community cannot raise a sum of Rs. 10,000 for such a desirable object as a Gymkhana. (A Voice—Certainly.) Once we have a decent building and can get men together, we shall have no further difficulty in extending it to meet increased requirements as they arise; and in time I hope we shall have a billiard-room, swimming bath, skating-rink, library of sporting books, and the whole angle behind the Pavilion laid out as a pretty little garden where the European community can meet once or twice a week, and hear a band play. Mr. J. Adams, of the Public Works Department, has kindly prepared a design for a Pavilion which is estimated to cost Rs. 14,000, but by dispensing for the present with some of the accommodation, and other modifications, the cost can probably be reduced to Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000. I have also been fortunate enough to find a contractor who is prepared to erect the Pavilion at rates to be fixed by the Architectural Executive Engineer to Government, provided half the cost of the building is paid down whilst the work is in progress, the remaining half to be paid off by annual instalments of Rs. 1,000 and to bear interest at the rate of 9 per cent; so that all we require to raise at present is some Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 and entrance donations, special donations for the Pavilion and debentures ought easily to raise this amount. (Hear, hear.) We ought to be able to get at least 150 members, which, at Rs. 4 a month each, would give us an annual income of about Rs. 7,000 which should be ample to meet all requirements.

It was then proposed by Captain Marryatt, R.E., and seconded by N. Oliver, Esq., and unanimously carried:—"That the gentlemen present agree to form to themselves into a body to be called the "Bombay Gymkhana," and that the following gentlemen be appointed as a Provisional Committee, with power to add to their number, to raise the required funds for the erection of a Pavilion, and to make the required rules and regulations and organise sport, namely:—

Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. C. A. W. Cameron, Mr. H. W. Jones, Capt. Marryatt, R.E., Mr. G. K. Remington, Major Willans, 2nd Queen's, Mr. Fraser Hore.

The Chairman said that he quite agreed with all that had fallen from the lips of Captain Marryatt, and with regard to the question of funds, he thought looking to the size of the place, and the number of appreciators of sport and different clubs in it, that would be found when tackled, to be a difficulty hardly worth counting upon, though worthy of attack. (Loud cheers.) This was however, in his opinion, the proper moment to attempt to carry the idea into execution—(cheers)—and he would urge upon every one interested in sport in Bombay to put down their names either for donations or debentures with a view the speedy erection of the proposed Pavilion.

Proposed by Mr. M. Wyer, and seconded by Mr. A. B. Chalmers, and carried *nem dis*:—"That the Provisional Committee be empowered to make arrangements with the various sporting clubs of Bombay with a view to their incorporation in the Gymkhana."

Mr. Ewen then proposed, and Mr. Russell seconded, the following Resolution:—"That the entrance donation be fixed at Rs. 10 and the monthly subscription at Rs. 4, and that special donations be invited for the erection of the Pavilion, and that the Committee be authorized to issue debentures of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 each, for the same purpose. Carried unanimously."

With reference to various difficulties, suggested by some gentlemen on the incorporation of the various clubs, Capt. Marryat said:—"I really see no necessity for going into these details now, the Committee have been authorized to make arrangements with the various clubs, and if they join us well and good, if not, for goodness sake let us stand on our own bottom, we shall probably have ¾ of their members as it is, let us get as many others to join us as we can, and not let the scheme fall through as it did once before mainly owing to the imaginary difficulties of this nature. Of course we cannot expect the clubs to hand us over their funds, let them be kept for the use and advantage of their present members. If they like to give us a donation towards the Pavilion, we shall of course be glad to receive it, but above all things I deprecate delay and references back to general meetings. You had elected a strong Committee, entrust them with full powers and let them go ahead.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the Chairman and carried.

Before the meeting separated, a subscription list was opened, and the following gentlemen enrolled themselves members of the Club. The list will be immediately circulated to enable others who were not present at the meeting to enter their names:—

Mr. A. Abercrombie.
„ J. Adams.
„ T. Bromley.
„ C. H. Byrne.
„ C. A. W. Cameron.
„ H. L. Cameron.
„ R. S. Campbell.
„ A. B. Chalmers.
„ J. A. Cassels.
„ T. Cody.
„ J. Dickson.
„ T. J. Dunne.
„ T. W. Early.
„ R. Ewing.
„ C. A. B. Forbes.
„ L. R. W. Forrest.
„ W. Gordon.
„ A. C. Gumpert.
„ E. L. Hardcastle.
„ H. J. Hadow.
„ Fraser Hore.
„ S. Hunter.
„ G. F. Henry.
„ J. Jardine.

Hon'ble C. Kemball.
Capt. E. L. Marryat, R.E.
Mr. C. A. Langley.
„ H. W. Jones.
„ J. Macfarlane.
„ H. Maxwell.
„ F. Mathew.
„ C. A. Oliphant.
„ N. R. Oliver.
„ G. E. Ormiston.
„ F. D. Parker.
„ G. K. Remington.
„ J. G. Russell.
„ F. R. Stevens.
„ R. Roberts.
„ C. A. Turner.
„ J. Thorburn.
„ H. C. Turner. [Queen's
„ C. A. Whittle, 2nd
„ M. R. Wyer.
„ C. L. Weber.
„ J. Westall.
„ C. Young, R. E.

At a Committee meeting held immediately afterwards, it was decided that the collection of donations and subscription and issue of debentures should be energetically carried on, and to this part of the business, Mr. Fraser Hore kindly undertook to attend.

MORE "BEAUTIES" FROM THE "GUZERAT MITRA."

THE "MITRA" UPON OUR HUMBLE SELVES.—The *Bombay Gazette* has often made us unnecessarily angry by impertinent observations in regard to ourselves, but when we read his article, we stood humiliated and rebuked that the folly and wickedness of man could go so far. . . . It is rather pleasing and instructive than otherwise to find that the style of English writers of renown, who knew English as well as Demosthenes knew Greek, is censured through the *Guzerat Mitra* by persons who, we verily believe, are tyros in the art of literary criticism. Let not the good man believe a word of what our jealous contemporary has written about us. He abuses us in no measured terms. We may often hold out the hand of friendship, but a cold gauntlet shall meet our grasp.

THE "MITRA" ON UMBRELLAS.—Thousands of people take umbrellas when they go out, whether it is raining at the moment or not, but if it is not raining, then they are taken as a sort of precaution. But we have seen a few who do not take umbrellas with them, and who employ every means in their power to avoid taking this very useful article which protects you very much from rain. But an umbrella ought to be our close friend, and we must take it, for it is better than a stick in hand, and better than a favourite dog following at our heels. There are occasions also when you may have to use your umbrella for the highest purposes. You may have to serve a lady going along the street, not expecting a shower. You may have to conduct a trembling schoolboy, silly and mischievous, but good for a few yards to his school who would, but for timely aid, would have been quite wet. You may often oblige a friend walking with you, or sitting by your side, a friend whom you may love, whose happiness is your happiness, and whose ways your ways.

THE "MITRA" (WHICH IS PARSEE-ISH) ON PARSEES.—There are some Parsees who in good sense and morals are equal to any Englishmen. They are readers of newspapers and of novels, and to some extent of history, but they are a very small minority. In behaviour they are not generally insolent, though in conversation with strangers they are often humorous. Their judgment is not sound when their dearest interests are at stake, and, except on rare occasions, they do not sacrifice their own good for another man's good or for the public good. They may oblige a friend, and even do a wrong thing to oblige him, and as regards courage we must say that we have no high opinion about the Parsees. Even for the sake of right they will not brave unpopularity, and they are always desirous to be well spoken of by other people. Walking in the right path, they will turn away, only if they are sure that they will turn the wrath of the people from them. The class of which we are speaking is the most intelligent class. The rest of the community, if not quite so intelligent, are at least as honest as the upper class. Of course individuals there are to whom these qualities do not belong. But taking them all in all, although they are inferior to Englishmen in India, yet we may say that both in manners and morals they are not so degraded as to make the distance between the two communities very great.

THE "MITRA" SAYS IT TAKES SIXTY YEARS TO LEARN ENGLISH!—Regarding the English language we say most sincerely and most earnestly to those who believe that all knowledge of it can be acquired in five or ten years, who believe that its resources can be studied in so short a time, that it is idle to suppose a man can know it without 30 years of study and profound meditation, and 30 years of exercise in writing and in speaking. And when we are speaking of the English language, we must be understood as speaking of it in its highest forms, of the very spirit of the tongue, of the brightest and truest and most poetic thoughts clothed with English words as with immortality for ever.

HOW MR. KNIGHT IMPROVED HIS MIND.—That well-known journal (the *Indian Economist*) was never so interesting as when Mr. Knight had nothing else to do but that paper to write, and he ought to have stuck to it. It left him considerable time to study, for we often saw him then reading Dr. Newman's writings, and study and leisure were necessary to make that journal worthy of his great reputation.

THE SASSOON WEDDING AT CALCUTTA.

THE sons and daughters of Abraham have within the last few days made themselves happy with the pleasurable interest usually felt in marriage ceremonies. There have been two "fashionable" weddings, which have drawn together not only the chief members of the Hebrew community, but many curious, not to say interested, spectators from the various classes of Christians in the city. Though at one time the "Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans," it is satisfactory to find that we live in a more tolerant age, when all classes of Her Majesty's subjects may meet, on such festive occasions, with right good will and kindly feelings one towards another. On Sunday last at "Beath Ael" Synagogue, Mr. Joseph Albert, son of Sir Albert David Sassoon, K. S. I., of Bombay, was united, in marriage to Miss Rebecca Madeline, only daughter of the late Joseph Aaron. The Synagogue was crowded with friends to witness the interesting ceremony; and the oriental character of the dresses, combined with the ceremony, made the occasion one of special interest to the non-Jewish community even as a sight; while amongst the sons and daughters of the Father of the Faithful, there was no lack of that lively personal interest which such events rarely fail to inspire.

The ceremony was performed in the forenoon; the afternoon was devoted to festivity at "Gubboy House" Ezra Street, and the evening rendered still more lively by music and the poetry of motion to its inspiring strains.

On Tuesday the Synagogue was again crowded by a similar assembly, to witness the union of Mr. Aron N. E. Judah and Miss Hannah Belilios, of Hong-Kong. The arrangement on this occasion were similar to the above. "The" holders of the canopy (being the equivalant of bridegrooms in English ceremonies) were Messrs. Joseph S. H. Isaac, A. T. Judah, A. D. Ezekiel, and R. Judah. After the ceremony, the friends of the parties adjourned to the hospitable walls of "Gubboy House," were a huge bride-cake and "generous wine" awaited the friends and guests who did honour to the occasion. Many where the good wishes expressed for the health and happiness of the newly-marred couples, and all terminatend with festivities suitable of such events.—*Indian Daily News.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

DERBY DRAGS.

WHEN you have carefully contrived to leave your wife and children at Brighton, and have treacherously returned to town avowedly to attend to important business, but really to act as host to a jovial party of bachelors, who propose a pilgrimage to Epsom, to learn by telegraph on the morning of the race that your wife has decided upon following you, and will be at home just half an hour before the time you have appointed for the meeting of the aforesaid jovial party of bachelors at your own house.

When you have arrived at the Waterloo Station, and are in the middle of a crowd from which you cannot escape, to find that you have left your purse at home at Bedford, and have at that moment in your pockets just one shilling and fourpence-halfpenny.

When you are seated on the roof of a coach in company with a member of choice spirits on the road to Epsom, to open the morning paper to find that the venture in which you have invested the savings of many years has come prematurely to utter grief.

When you (a young man just commencing life) have received a grudgingly-given leave of absence for one day from your "serious" employer (who lives at Clapham) on the pretext that you wish to attend the funeral of a greatly venerated Maiden Aunt at Southend, to run across that serious employer at the Wimbledon Station, where you (evidently by some mistake) happen to be seated in a carriage conspicuously labelled "Epsom."

When you, to while away the time, join a few friends in a game of "unlimited Loo" in the railway carriage going down, and somehow or other contrive to lose a year and a half's income in five-and-twenty minutes.

When you (from the top of a coach) look into the drawing-room of the house wherein dwells the object of your soul's secret adoration to find the aforesaid object evidently on the point of accepting your hated rival Smith, who, you notice, is pleading his cause on his knees before her.

When you are gallantly buttoning the glove of sweet Alice Flirtington (the charming daughter of that good-natured old soul Flirtington, of the firm of Flirtington, Brown, Jones, and Flirtington, on the Hill at Epsom, to find your wife's mother glaring at you from the rumble of the next carriage.

When you meet your tailor, to whom you owe a large amount, and from whom, strange to say, you have received no reminder for years, on the Hill, and he exclaims, "You here, Sir! Why, I, thought you were dead! As it is, I shall have the honour of seeoing in my account to you to-morrow. To avoid unpleasantness on both sides, I trust you will enable me to give it to you receipted!"

When you find "the certainty" you have backed for a great deal more than you can afford to lose "scratched" on your arrival at Epsom.

When, after being unwise enough to entrust all your loose cash to a loud-voiced gentleman in the Ring who has given you long odds upon the winning horse, you look for your debtor and find him gone.

And, greatest drag of all, when you are conscious of having presumed to do, say, or think anything at Epsom, which you know would not have received the sanction of that best of men, wisest of sages, and 'cutest of prophets, *Mr. Punch*, the Grand, the Good, and the Noble.—*Punch.*

BILLIARDS.

ON Monday evening, May 24, W. Cook and John Roberts, jun., met for the fifth time to settle to whom shall belong for the year 1875 the title of champion billiard player. This title is no empty honour, for besides a sum of £200—£100 a side—which was handed over to the winner at the conclusion of the play on Monday last, a handsome gold cup, the gift of some three or four firms well known for their skill in the manufacture of billiard-tables, has, since 1870, been the property of the champion for the time being. For four years has this cup remained in Cook's possession, and should the close of 1875 see no change of ownership, Cook's it will be for good and all. This last match, therefore, was looked forward to with more than ordinary interest, and the result cannot be held to be otherwise than a considerable surprise. As on these occasions all betting is strictly prohibited, due notice of this fact being always posted in conspicuous parts of the room, and as at least all ostensible deference is always paid to the prohibition, it is never easy to determine the exact chances of the players as gauged by the "state of the odds;" but we shall, perhaps, be not far wrong in assuming that at the commencement of the game on Monday evening the chances of Cook were held to be quite double those of his opponent. The scene of battle selected was the Great Hall at the Criterion, and the table was one from the manufactory of Messrs. Cox and Yeman, of the Brompton-road, a very good table it was. The hall is a fine building, and though a very fair audience watched the players throughout the evening, could have held many more than it was called upon to hold, which, considering the crowded state of London during the present week and the general excitement pervading all that large section of the population who have a fondness for anything which can possibly be classed under the head of "sport," was rather surprising. Perhaps, the heat had something to do with it, for it was very hot, or suspicion that the abolition of the spot stroke would tend to shorten the game, a suspicion, by the way, which was very much realized. Still, as we have said, the audience was very fair, undeniably appreciative, and as usual, exceedingly well behaved. Play was announced to commence at 7 30, but it wanted but a few minutes of 8 before the usual "miss" on either side proclaimed that the battle had commenced. In consequence of this and [illegible] of a very liberal 20 minutes allowed for rest and refreshment it was past midnight before the last stroke was played—a long sitting on a hot night over a billiard-table. The "breaks" were very small throughout, the largest being placed to Cook's credit who, shortly after the 20 minutes' interval made 52 off the balls, chiefly by cannons—a marked contrast to the hundreds that used to be run up by him in the old days of the spot stroke, or even to the 121 which was made in one hand by the same player in the match for the championship of last year, which was played under similar restrictions. Brilliant indeed as the play was on Monday on both sides, it must be confessed that it dragged its slow length along rather slowly. From the first Roberts went ahead, not quickly, but very surely, playing, probably, better than he ever played before, while Cook, on the contrary, seemed by no means up to his usual standard. When the time for adjournment came, the former was 143 to the good, the score standing at 518 to 375, and it became very evident that if the champion was to hold his own he must bestir himself quickly. This, accordingly, on resuming play, he at once proceeded to do, and with the aid of the break of 52 we have already mentioned and others of 42 and 40, he drew up to his opponent, and finally passed him at 583, amid considerable excitement. For the next hundred both men kept very close together, passing and repassing each other more than once; but then Roberts again drew away, as he had at the beginning, and gradually increasing his leads as he went on, despite one or two vigorous efforts on the part of Cook—who, however, was evidently not quite himself, and, as usual in such cases, had to contend now as then against fortune as well as against Roberts—turned into the last hundred with a capital break of 49, which he at once followed up with another of 40, and finally, on the stroke of midnight, ran out a winner by 163 points, the game being 1,000 to 837. The result was hailed with loud cheering, and it must be confessed that Roberts deserved his victory, for ever since his first defeat he has been untiring in his efforts to win back the belt. At last he was succeeded in doing it, but it is open to Cook to throw down the glove again, and it is not impossible that the last days of 1875 may still see the gold cup in his hands. But if that is to be, he must play very much better than he did on Monday night.—*Times.*

In Warm Climates where the Water is so likely to be foul and impure, to have it properly Filtered has become a necessity. The Patent Carbon-Block Filters, supplied by Watson and Company, are very highly recommended.—Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE DILEMMA.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette")

(*Blackwood's Magazine for May.*)

CHAPTER V.

THE visit of the distinguished personage to Mustaphabad was of course made the occasion for holding a grand review of all the troops at the station, which took place at seven o'clock the next morning but one after the ball. According to usual practise at such exhibitions, the brigade was organised for the purpose as a complete division of all arms. Colonel Tartar assumed command of the cavalry and horse-artillery, his own regiment being taken charge of for the day by Major Winge; similarly Brevet-Major Gurney of the horse-artillery, in the absence of any regimental field-officer, took charge of the whole arm, so that his troop fell to be commanded by Lieutenant Cubitt, who rode past proudly at the head of it. The four battalions of infantry were divided into two brigades under the senior field-officers, giving temporary steps of promotion of the same sort; while the number of acting appointments made, of brigade-majors, aides-de-camp, and orderly officers, covered the ground with a motley staff in every variety of uniform, and mounted on every description of steed, from high-caste Arab to Deccanee pony, and left hardly any officers for regimental duty. None of these good things, however, fell to the lot of our subaltern, who was fain to be content with his place at the head of the light company.

The force was drawn up in the first instance in line of battalions in column, with the horse-artillery and cavalry on the right, and the field-battery on the left; and as the 76th move down from their regimental parade to take up their appointed place, Yorke scans the miscellaneous company of equestrains and occupants of carriages assembled by the saluting-flag, looking in vain for the one object which makes the review, and life generally, interesting to him. "Here she comes at last," he said to himself, with a flutter at his heart, as he descried three riders cantering across the plain from the direction of the city. Even at this distance he can distinguish them—the Commissioner and Colonel Falkland, each riding a big horse, and Miss Cunningham on her little highbred chestnut Arab between them. But now the 76th wheel into their place; and our subaltern in the hindmost company finds his view for the present limited by the backs of the rear-rank of number eight.

Presently there is a stir, and the line is called to attention, the word of command being repeated by acting brigadiers, and again by commanders of battalions. It is evident the eminent personage and his staff are coming on the ground; but Yorke can see nothing. Then the word is given to present arms, while the bands strike up, very improperly, the national anthem. Then there is a tedious pause for all in the rear: the eminent personage, accompanied by the brigadier and staff, is riding down the line from right to left. There is perfect silence through the ranks, broken only by the occasional move of a battery-horse shaking its harness. Peeping to his left, Yorke gets a momentary glimpse of the different cavaliers as they pass along the field of view of the little lane between his regiment, which is on the left of the infantry, and the adjacent field-battery. First, various staff officers, or in couples; then the eminent personage on a big English horse, the brigadier on his Cabulee cob ambling by his side, and looking up in conversation; then a motley group of other staff officers, including the happy holders of acting appointments for the day. Among these are three or four ladies, one of whom Yorke recognises in his momentary view as plainly as if he had been looking for an hour. Miss Cunningham riding between two men in plain clothes, one in a round hat, the other strong and erect, wearing a sun-helmet. And now the cavalcade having reached the end of the line, turns round the flank of the field-battery, and begins to return by the rear, the eminent personage as he rides along at a foot-pace regarding intently the backs of the men, as if the spectacle afforded him the deepest interest. Our subaltern of course can see nothing, for he must needs look straight to his front; but soon the sound of voices and subdued laughter announces that the tail of the equestrian party is passing behind him, and he feels the hardness of the fate which keeps him a mere dust-crusher, while so many other fellows are enjoying themselves on horseback; still more at not knowing whether Miss Cunningham even so much as saw him. Just at this moment two artillery-horses, tired of standing at attention, took to fighting and kicking, and the challenge being taken up by several others, a sensible commotion was caused in the cavalcade; and, hearing a little feminine scream, Yorke could not resist looking round. The cry had proceeded from Miss Peart, whose countrybred pony, with the combative habits of its race had replied to the challenge by kicking out at the beast next to it, which happily being that of Mr. Lunge, the riding-master of the Hussars, a gaunt and lofty animal, had kept its rider's legs beyond range of the pony's heels; but the commotion had set Miss Cunningham's lively chestnut Arab a-prancing, and Yorke had just time to notice the grace with which its rider kept her seat.

And now begins the serious business of the day. First, the horse artillery and cavalry canter to the front and the former open a hot fire on an imaginary enemy; soon the latter is found to be in force, the guns are retired, and the infantry advance into action, the first brigade leading with skirmishers in advance, the second brigade in column in reserve. The said skirmishers advance in approved form, running forward a little way at the rate of about three miles an hour, then lying down and firing; and the parade being as flat as a billiardtable, without any cover or irregularity of surface as large as a walnut, this proceeding is by general consent pronounced to be a most vivid representation of the realities of war. Then of a sudden the enemy is supposed to disappear from the front, and appear simultaneously on the right, a transformation which naturally involves a change of front on the part of our side—a favourite manœuvre of the brigadier in fact, executed in his best style. And now the force, its unprotected left flank pointing in the direction towards which it had just been fighting, goes to work again in the same approved style—skirmishers lying down, the supports standing just far enough off to get all the shots meant for the other, the whole advancing at about half-a mile an hour. But now the first brigade has had enough of it, and falls back on the second, advancing thereon in line to support it. This is surely the crisis of the day, the time of all others to be watching the infantry—to see especially the 76th marching in line like a living wall. But, alas! Yorke throwing a hurried glance across the field of view, sees that the equestrian spectators are following in the wake of the dust of the cavalry, executing some mysterious manœuvre in the far distance, and is more than ever oppressed with a sense of his own insignificance. The grand advance of the second brigade is particularly thrown away, and all interest now centres in the charge made across their front by the returning hussars, with the irregular cavalry close behind them.

There still remains the march past; and as the troops move aong to take up their places preparatory to it, our subaltern passing with his battalion just by the saluting flag, observes the eminent personage gallantly bowing to the commissioner and party, as if inviting them to take up a good position close to himself. Mrs. Polwheedle's carriage draws up at the same time, and its occupant feels this to be one of the proud moments of her life. It was only a few months ago that an illustrated paper had a woodcut of her Majesty reviewing the troops in Windsor Park, the royal carriage drawn up by the royal standard, and the Prince Consort on horseback just in front. Why, this seemed almost a reproduction of the picture. Here, too, was an eminent personage immediately in front of a barouche which, if it had not the royal arms on it, was still an elegant vehicle. But unalloyed happiness is seldom the lot of mortals; the company, it must be confessed, showed a total want of the respect due to high official rank, in pressing so closely round the carriage. Mrs Polwheedle had sounded the brigadier overnight as to the propriety of railing off a space round the flagstaff, to be kept sacred for her carriage, and perhaps the commissioner and his daughter, but that gallant officer said he was afraid such a thing was not usual; and the crowd of equestrians gradually closed up, till the charmed circle of her fancy was utterly blotted out, the roman nose of Mr. Lunge's horse actually projecting into the carriage. "A pushing man," Mrs Polwheedle was heard to say; "but these rankers never know manner." Mrs Polwheedle felt with a pang that in this respect the real fell painfully short of the ideal glory suggested by the illustrated paper.

For our subaltern, too, there was a disappointment in store. The time for the infantry was now coming. It was all very well for the cavalry and horse-artillery to go scampering about during a review, kicking up a dust and showing off; but everybody knows that in a march past the infantry is the sight worth seeing. The steadiest cavalry in the world is not to be compared in steadiness with well-drilled infantry, and if there was a regiment in the Bengal army which could march steadily, it was the 76th. We come last, though Yorke, but we shall look best and indeed, as the battalion came up, over a thousand bayonets, in ten strong companies, no regiment could look better, for Major Dumble had not had time yet to spoil it. But alas for human aspirations! It was the majors duty after passing the saluting-flag, to recover his sword, and then, wheeling sharp round, to canter gracefully up to the eminent personage and remain in attendance on him till the battalion had marched past. And that worthy officer did his best to accomplish the manœuvre, albeit unaccustomed to equestrian exercise. Grasping his horses mane firmly with the left hand, at the appointed moment he boldly struck his right spur into the animal, and pulled the right rein smartly. Too smartly, indeed; for the charger, unaccustomed to such decided treatment from his master, give an unwieldy plunge, which nearly unseated its rider, and turning sharp round face of the advancing grenadier company, commenced backing steadily with its stern down and its nose up in the air. In vain Major Dumble, his left hand still holding by the friendly mane, tried by tugging at the right rein to complete the circle, and so front once more the proper way—the advancing line was on him before he could escape. The grenadiers before him began marking time; the flanks of the company continued to move on; the noble line became a curve, and the confusion thus created in the leading company spread in a few seconds from front to rear. The brigadier, flushing with rage, trotted into the fray to give some angry orders; the staff laughed, the eminent personage smiled; but at this critical point a rescue came in the person of the majors native groom, who, hovering with the rest of the fraternity in the rear of the spectators, was descried by Dr. Grumbull, the surgeon of the 76th, who happened to be among the lookers-on, and was told by him to go to his master's help. This worthy, hurrying to the front, barefooted, and horse-flapper in hand, by dint of gentle coaxing, patting the horse on the neck, and calling it his son and other terms of endearment in the vernacular, succeeded in leading it to the rear, but not until the whole battalion had been covered with confusion. And as poor Yorke passed by at the head of the light company unobserved for all eyes were now turned away, he had just time to notice that even Miss Cunningham was smiling and looking up towards Colonel Falkland, as if asking for information, while he, leaning towards her, was evidently explaining what had happened.

CHAPTER VI.

The eminent personage while in camp at Mustaphabad gave, as in duty bound, a succession of dinner-parties, so arranged that during his brief halt every member of the local society was invited in turn; and to Yorke the supreme good fortune happend of being invited for the same evening as the commissioner had his daughter. On any other occasion he would have been duly impressed with the magnificence of the reception-tent, so spacious that thirty or forty guests seemed quite lost in it, and the easy bearing of the staff officers who were present, and who, marching with his Excellency's camp, treated the entertainment quite as a matter of course. And at another time he would have felt nervous when led up by the aide-de-camp on duty to be introduced to the eminent personage. But on this occassion all these distractions had no effect on him, for standing by the eminent personage, and in conversation with him, was the object of his thoughts and day-dreams. And when, after his Excellency had shaken hands affably, Miss Cunningham, as he passed on, greeted him with her usual kindness, and held out her hand, the young fellow hardly knew what he was about; and as he found his way to a corner of the room, the sudden joy which had possessed him gave way to a revulsion of feeling bordering on despair, as he thought how clumsily he had responded to the sweet condescension. That little hand, he thought, which he would have liked reverentially to raise to his lips, he had shaken—awkward blockhead that he was—no more gracefully than if it had belonged to any other lady—the brigadier's wife, for example.

That lady's name had hardly occurred to him when he heard her voice proceeding from an ottoman behind him.

"Oh yes, a very sweet girl indeed, but quite unsophisticated, and does such very funny things. You know it is always etiquette after being introduced to his Excellency to pass on and not stand near him. You see even I, who am the senior lady here, have come and sat down here just as a subaltern's wife might do. Of course it's different in my case, because, as his Excellency will have to take me in to dinner, I shall be able to talk to him all the time; but still there is a natural delicacy of feeling which ought to teach people how to behave on these occasions—don't you think so?"

But as she said this, a dreadful doubt crept over the worthy lady's mind that perhaps, after all, his Excellency might be contemplating a *coup d'etat*, and would carry off Miss Cunningham as a partner for dinner, leaving her, the Brigadier's lady, neglected on the sofa to follow. Or could it be intended that Mrs. Geeowe, the military secretary's lady, then sitting beside her, should be the favoured person? True, a colonel ranked after a brigadier; but still the military secretary was a very great person, and such mistakes had sometimes been made. In the agony of mind caused by these doubts, the good lady became conscious of York's presence standing in front of her, and called him to her aid.

"Oh, Mr. Yorke, is that you? How do you do? You *are* lucky, indeed, to be invited here so soon, with all the bigwigs. Just tell the A. D. C. I want to speak to him—will you? Captain Sammys I mean—that's him standing there;" and suiting the action to the word, Mrs. Polwheedle began making a series of telegraphic signals with her fan, until, succeeding in catching the captain's eye, that gentleman crossed the tent at once, holding a paper in his hand, in which he was jotting down the names of the guests, of the preparatory to marshaling them in pairs.

"Oh, Captain Sammys, I just want to say that if you require any assistance about the names and order of the ladies, pray command my service. It must be so puzzling to meet such a number of strangers at every station, and especially at a large station like this, a first-class brigade, you know."

"Oh—ah—well, it is," said the captain; "we do make mistakes sometimes; nice little bones of contention thrown among the natives for them to squabble over after we have gone, gives them something to talk about at any rate."

"Oh, but we don't want any bones of contention here," replied the lady, hardly knowing whether or not to be offended at the metaphor; "it's so easy to prevent it if you only ask the proper people for information. I wanted the brigadier to have a list of all the ladies in the station made out in order of seniority, and kept at the brigade office. Now the commissioner's wife would have been senior to me, you know, only he's not married; and of course Miss Cunningham, she doesn't count in these matters. Then Colonel M'Luckie is senior to Colonel Glumme—that's Mrs. McLukie, the little pale thing talking to the commissioner—you wouldn't think it, for Colonel Glumme is ever so much older, and M'Luckie is only a regimental major, and they are both brevets of '54, but M'Luckie was senior as lieutenant-colonel.

"Thank you very much. I m sure you have made it all as clear as daylight; but it's too late now, I'm afraid, to alter my list, for I should get into a hopeless muddle. You'll go into dinner with his Excellency, and I must pair off the others the best way I can.

"I am sure you will manage very well, said the lady, a beaming smile succeeding the look of anxiety which had overspread her ample face, "you gentlemen of the staff are so clever."

Yorke, of course, went in to dinner, which was served in an adjoining tent, with the crowd of gentlemen to whose share no ladies fell, as became a subaltern; but it was his good fortune to sit nearly opposite to Miss Cunningham, who was handed in by a colonel on the staff,—and having nobody in particular to talk to, he occupied himself pleasantly enough in watching her furtively. The white ball dress seemed perfect; but surely this rich dinner dress was even more becoming. Was there ever seen so radiant and gracious a queen of beauty before? Why does not everybody in the room fall down and do homage? The colonel. happily, was a married man, so there was no cause for jealousy; but an uneasy doubt crossed his mind—what if his Excellency were to fall in love with her, and make her an offer? He was a bachelor, and not much over sixty. Would she be able to withstand the temptation of the position in favour of the humble subaltern? But just then, Miss Cunningham looking round suddenly, their eyes met, and she gave him an arch look, as if recognising a friend among strangers, which drove doubts and fears out of his head for the time. And after dinner, when the company returned to the drawing-room tent, he ventured to find his way to where she was sitting, and exchanged a few words, which sent him home with bounding heart and excited brain.

And yet there was not much in the conversation itself to turn a young fellow's head.

"I felt so sorry for your regiment at the review yesterday," she said, "just as it was coming in front, and looking so well. It was your colonel's fault, wasn't it? He got in the way, or did something ridiculous, did he not?"

"Major Dumble commands our regiment; of course it's the same thing as if he were a colonel." Angry though he was with the stupid old man, he could not be so disloyal to his commanding officer as to run him down in public, even in speaking to Miss Cunningham.

The young lady understood the implied rebuke, and at once continued, "I am very sorry for making such a blunder, and quite deserve to be scolded for it; but you see, I am so ignorant of military etiquette."

"Deserved!" cried the young fellow; "to think that I should have the presumption to say that anything you said or did was not perfect."

"Yes," she said, laughing, "but it was very far from being perfect; but there is so much title-tattle in the world, that it is hard not to fall into the way of talking it now and then; don't you think so?"

At this moment Colonel Falkland came up to know if she was ready to go, and Miss Cunningham rose at once.

"I didn't quite mean that, Olivia; your father is anxious to be off as soon as he can, and sent me to ask you to be ready; but you must wait till Mrs Polwheedle sets the example of rising, or you would give mortal offence."

"There, you see," said she, turning towards Yorke laughingly—"another breach of etiquette!"

"Good heavens!" thought the youngster, "what bliss to have a private understanding set up already! and this is hardly more than the third time I have spoken to her."

Mrs Polwheedle, however, was in no hurry to leave, for she was again in conversation with the eminent personage. "I hear that your Excellency is going to march to Banglepore. I am so pleased to think that my son will have an opportunity of coming under your Excellency's notice."

"Your son, Mrs Polgheedle?" said his Excellency; "why, I understood the brigadier here to tell me that he had no——"

"Oh no, not his son," said the lady, tapping the brigadier on the arm with her fan; "my son by the late Captain Jones of the 10th Fusiliers—my first husband, you know—Lieutenant Jones, of the Banglepore Rangers,—as promising a young officer as there is in the army, I can assure your Excellency. He has passed in the language; and I am sure your Excellency will find him deserving of any favour you may be pleased to show him."

(*To be continued.*)

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